B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 189 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XIII NO. 113 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1925. ONE ANNA

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

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Daily Edition.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year .. .. | Rs. 25 | Rs. 30 |
| 6 Months .. .. | Rs. 12-8 | Rs 15 |
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| 1 Month .. .. | Rs. 2-2 | Rs. 2-8 |

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. | Rs. 5 | Rs. 6 | Rs. 9 |

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

## SHIPPING..

### THE MOGUL LINE.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LD.

BOMBAY & KARACHI TO RABEGH WITH PILGRIMS.

S. S. "JEHANGIR" 3566 tons sailing from Bombay via Karachi about the 16th May, 1925.

There will be subsequent sailings every few days provided sufficient pilgrims are available. Names of steamers will be notified later.

SINGLE RATES WITHOUT FOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 375 |
| Second Class | Rs. 300 |
| Deck | Rs. 125 |

N.B.—No deck tickets will be sold to pilgrims without the production of their passports duly endorsed by the Police Office to the effect that they have paid a deposit of Rs. 70 for their homeward passage from Hedjaz ports.

Return tickets will be issued to First and Second Class pilgrims only, if required.

RATES WITHOUT FOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 550 |
| Second Class | Rs. 450 |

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

| Date. | Steamers. | | Connection at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12th May | RAZMAK | .. | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 23rd ,, | CHINA | .. | | 7,952 |
| 30th ,, | RAZMAK | .. | MOLDAVIA x | 16,426 |
| 6th June | NARKUNDA | | | 16,227 |
| 13th ,, | RAZMAK | .. | MOREA * | 10,911 |
| 20th ,, | CALEDONIA§ | | | 7,622 |
| 27th ,, | RAZMAK | .. | MOOLTAN x | 20,847 |
| 4th July | KAISAR-I-HIND | .. | | 11,430 |
| 11th ,, | RAZMAK | .. | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 18th ,, | KANPURA | .. | | 16,100 |
| 25th ,, | MALOJA x | .. | | 20,837 |
| 1st Aug | CHINA | .. | | 7,952 |
| 8th ,, | RAZMAK | .. | MANTUA* | 10,902 |
| 15th ,, | CALEDONIA | .. | | 7,622 |
| 22nd ,, | RAZMAK | .. | NALDERA x | 15,963 |
| 29th ,, | MOREA | .. | | 10,911 |

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers. | | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925. | | | | |
| 1th June | MANDALA | .. | .. | 8,246 |
| 5th ,, | NIRVANA * | .. | .. | 6,021 |
| 16th July | DOMALA | .. | .. | 8,441 |
| 27th August | MARGHA | .. | .. | 8,278 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date. | Steamers. | | Tons. | Connects at Colombo for Australia with |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | | |
| 26th May | DELTA | .. | 8,097 | MALOJA |
| 28th ,, | NAGPORE* | .. | 5,283 | |
| 4th June | LAHORE * | .. | 5,282 | |
| 11th ,, | ALIPORE | .. | 5273 | |
| 23rd ,, | SOUDAN | .. | 6.696 | NALDERA |
| 21st July. | SICILIA | .. | 6,813 | MONGOLIA |
| 7th Aug. | NARKUNDA | .. | 16,227 | |
| 18th ,, | DELTA | .. | 18,097 | MOOLTAN |

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about | Steamers | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 13th May | JAPAN .. | Calcutta via Madras and Colombo. |
| 13th ,, | KAROA .. | East & S. Africa. |
| 13th ,, | BANDRA .. | Karachi & P. G Ports. |
| 15th ,, | VASNA .. | Basteh via Karachi. |
| 18th ,, | VITA* . | Karachi via Kathiawar. |

* The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays are being suspended after the sailings of the 9th and 18th May respectively until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P O. BOX 122.

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to.
Messrs. MAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hakata Maru. | Matsunaita. | 5970 | 14th May | 30th May |
| Tamba Maru. | J. Fujisawa | 5845 | 19th ,, | 2nd June |
| Tokushima Maru. | K. Fukuda | 5976 | 29th ,, | 12th ,, |
| Rangoon Maru. | T. Tokunaga. | 5059 | 5th June | 19th June |
| Ceylon Maru | J. Yamada | 4905 | 17th ,, | 1st July. |

*Passenger Steamer

### REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs |
| Singapore | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 83 |
| Hongkong | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 326 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe .. | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

## BANKING.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up to 31/12/24 | 30,65,586 |
| Reserve Fund | 25,70,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hoshiarpur | Meerut City. |
| Amballa City | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montgomery |
| Amballa Cant. | Jullundur | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Bombay | Jammu | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jhelum City | Peshawar Cant. |
| Calcutta | Karachi | Patiala |
| Delhi | Kasur | Quetta |
| D. I. Khan | Lahore City | Rawalpindi |
| Ferozepore | Lyallpur | Sargodha |
| Gujranwalla | Ludhiana | Sialkot |
| Gojra | Multan City | Simla |
| Hafizabad | | Srinagar |

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | Yen |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Reserved Fund | 80,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Kobe | Seattle |
| Bombay | London | San Francisco |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angelos | Samarang |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Canton | Manila | Singapore |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Shimonosaki |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sourabaya |
| Fengtien | New York | Sydney |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsinan |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 82.

## BANKING.

### BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | Rs. 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Rs. 21,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakt: (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNT:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... | Rs. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVED FUND ..... | Rs. 74,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C 3.
BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara | Colombo |
| Baghdad | Hillah |
| Bahrein | Karachi |
| Basrah | Madras |
| Bombay | Mosul |
| Calcutta | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £1,000,000 |
| Reserved Fund | £ 300,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £1,000,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newsen, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

## INSURANCE.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

### The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

| | |
|---|---|
| Insurance Funds over .. | Rs, 3,00,000 |
| Claims Paid Exceed .. | Rs. 4,25,000 |
| Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) | the Trustees of the Reserved Fund. |
| Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 | LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM. |

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:— P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary.
255/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA

C. M. SHAH & Co.,
*Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency*
Kapadia Building.
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

S. H. THACKER,
*Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,*
Raipur, Naiwada
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.

*Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar:—*
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaidi Nagpur.

### LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office; 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

### HE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

Q A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Proposals for Insurance received during the year about | Rs. 72,00,000 |
| 2. | Policies actually issued during the year about ..... | Rs. 38,00,000 |
| 3 | Annual Income about ..... | Rs. 14,00,000 |
| 4. | Effective Policy business uptc 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... | Rs. 2,25,00,000 |
| 5. | Accumulated Fund ..... | Rs. 56,00,000 |
| 6. | Claims paid about. ..... | Rs. 42,00,000 |

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

### THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED, AJMER.

Intending Assurers are invited to compare rates and conditions of this most flourishing and up-to-date
INDIAN INSURANCE Co.
with any other in Field.
Funds exceed Rs. 12,00,000/-.
LIBERAL BONUS DECLARED.
GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.
combining the advantages of Whole Life and Endowment Assurances
Apply for New Explanatory Leaflet to ——.
(1) S. R. SARDESAI,
Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay
(2) L. V. RAMDURG, Hubli.
(3) B. S. VAIDYA, Baroda.
(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond
Manager Head Office, AJMER.
NOTE:—Wanted AGENTS on Liberal Commission

### MODERN TAILORING

MODERATE CHARGES
BEST MATERIALS
AND WORKMANSHIP.

REDUCE

the cost of your clothings. Our representative calls on you on phoning or dropping us a post card, with latest designs and estimates.

Phone 24008

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TAILORS & OUTFITTERS

Temporary Removed to
PARSEE BAZAR STREET,
opposite Graham and Co., Fort, BOMBAY

### AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

### AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

### CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

*Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

### FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT

of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.

If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

In reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.

They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per box with 32 pills. For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Kalbadevi Road : : : : BOMBAY.

### CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

**Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—**

**FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE**

**Every additional word—ONE ANNA.**

**CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.**

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere to push the sale of our fashionable Coatings, Shirtings, Bedsheets, etc., on liberal remuneration. For terms, apply to West Coast Weaving Establishment, Cannanore, (Malabar).
A R1124

WANTED.—A sharp and well qualified in English SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 50/- rising to 60/- with future prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 775, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23258

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Persian. Apply before 18th May, stating qualifications and salary expected to the MANAGER, Madresa-E-Mohammedia, Piperdiwala High School, RANDER.
A R1132

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

AGENTS AND DEALERS WANTED everywhere for our most attractive Metal Toys painted in beautiful colours. Sample Box Rs. 3. Sample Outfit containing about 250 Toys Rs. 30. (Postage or freight included). Illustrated Catalogue for four annas in stamps. Write to:—THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street Camp KARACHI.
T R1136

WANTED—An experienced LADY DOCTOR with English and Indian Medical Qualifications of the highest possible order. Should be expert in surgery, specially in the use of forceps in delivery cases. Salary Rs. 400-20-600. Apply with copies of testimonials, photo and references to RAI BAHADUR BENARSI DAS, Banker and Mill Owner, Ambala Cantt.
A 23272

WANTED—(1) TRAINED TEACHERS for a middle school. (2) Two SUPERINTENDENTS of Boarding houses. (3) RESEARCH SCHOLARS. (4) GRADUATES, capable of translating books from other languages into Hindi on the following subjects:—Philosophy; Political Economy; Ethics; Industry; Trade and Commerce; Agriculture; History; Modern Sciences. Applicants must belong to the old type of Indian civilization. Free board, free lodging and healthy atmosphere guaranteed. Apply stating terms to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to Raja Sahib, Awagarh, U. P.
A 23273

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—Reduced Rent GODOWNS and GARAGES at Rs. 25. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LD. Lamington Rd. Off Jacob Circle.
C 23268

SHOW-ROOM TO LET—Available for immediate occupation a splendid SHOW-ROOM complete with Electric Bowl Fittings and Fan, on the ground floor of SACKLAT HOUSE in a most conspicuous business quarter of New Queen's Road. Apply Mr. A. H. SACKLATWALLA on the premises.
C R1133

TO LET.—An upper-storied BUNGALOW, open and breezy on all sides, with a neatly laid out Garden, at Cleveland Road, Worli. Accom. 8 rooms, kitchen, store rooms, Garage etc. Apply Mr. A. H. SACKLATWALLA, New Queen's Road.
C R1139

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CUTLERY AGENT. Exceptional opportunity offered by cutlery manufacturer to gentlemen as their representative; well connected and able to offer substantial security for stock in trade entrusted under their care. Correspondence, English, German or French. Address: Ern, Postfach 183, Solingen, Germany.
T 23249

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPE WRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort Bombay.
N W

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE

A SPACIOUS FIVE STORIED BUILDING on Lamington Road, Land Free Hold. Apply Box No. 777, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1127

## MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A very roomy, seven seater, "OLDSMOBILE" car in perfect running order recently overhauled and painted in grey Valspar colour. Can be seen at Messrs. HEMINGWAY AND GARTH, Lal Chimney, Ficha Street, Off Lamington Road.
J A R1123

## FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

DELICIOUS ROSE LICHEE 600 for Rs. 7/- free delivery, Bombay Presidency, Punjab or Simla. Advance, D. M. DUTTA AND CO., Kanhali Gardens, Muzafferpur.
F R1115

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—One BABCOCK PRINTING MACHINE at a reasonable price. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
K

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of MONGIVAHU, widow of Thakar Mavji Haridas alias Bhanbai Jethmal, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Modi Khana, within the Fort and temporarily residing at Panchvati Nasik ..... Deceased.

LAXMIBAI, wife of Valji Vasanji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Modi Khana, within the Fort, daughter of the deceased Mongibai, widow of Thakar Mavji Haridas and executrix according to the tenor of the Will ..... Petitioner.

**All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.**

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the twenty-eighth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-five and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 29th day of April, 1925.

Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI, Attorneys for Petitioner.
23267

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY. No. 143 of 1924.

Re: MAHOMED ISMAIL FAZLA, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Inhabitant, residing at 77-79, Kambekar Street, Lately a Landlord and now Unemployed: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 7th July, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1925.

Ed. FAHEY, Ag. Chief Clerk.
C23268

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VRAJDAS RAWJI, of Bombay inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any right, title, interest or claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of Sooti Bafti Fields forming a whole plot with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and known as "KRISHNA BHUVAN", situate, lying and being at Kasbi Malad in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in Salsette Taluka, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 835 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the West by the Tank of Malad Khoto called Borli Tank, on or towards the North by the property of Triveni Mulshanker Purshottam and on or towards the South by the property of N. M. Muzamder.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1925.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS and Co., Purchasers Attorneys.
C23277

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 970 of 1925.

MANEKLAL KANAIYALAL, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJI BACHOO VARIA & SONS a firm, carrying on business at Jackeria Musjid Street, without the Fort. ..... Defendant.

To,

JAFFER MAHOMED HAJI BACHU VARAYA a partner in the Defendants firm.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed a suit against you to recover a sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest on Rs. 700 from the 3rd day of April, 1922, till judgment and on Rs. 1,800 from 5th day of May, 1922, till judgment at the rate of 18 annas per cent. per mensem and costs of the suit and interest on judgment till payment. Please take notice that the hearing of this suit has been fixed on the 1st day of June 1925, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) Please also take notice that in default of your appearance at the time aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1925.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C23261

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 774 of 1925.

(1) KASSAMALLI HASHAM, (2) KHERUNISSA HASHAM and GULBANU HASHAM, all of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitants, residing at Khadak in Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) ABDOOL RASOOL JAFFERBHAI LALJI and (2) Bai MANBAI, widow of Jafferbhai Lalji, both of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitants, the former residing at Khadak in Bombay and the latter now temporarily residing at Kutch—Bharpur .....Defendants.

To,

ABDOOL RASOOL JAFFERBHOY LALJEE, 1st defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a suit against the abovenamed defendants praying that the defendants may be ordered to pay to each of the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,000/- with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the 5th June, 1912 and costs of this suit and for administration of the estate of the deceased Jafferbhoy Laljee by and under the directions of the Court and for the appointment of a Receiver of the said estate and for further relief, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 23rd day of June, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate, duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court with all your witnesses and evidence and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined exparte.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 24th day of March, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

This 24th day of March, 1925.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co., Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C23275

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | ... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | ... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | ... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | ... Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### BORING PLANT FOR SALE.

A STEAM DRIVEN CALYX CORE DRILL, Class F—1, capacity 800 feet size of bore 3½" to 6 7/8" complete with all regular equipment, accessories and tools is offered for sale. The plant is in efficient condition having been worked for a little over a year only. A 10 N. H. P. Marshall Portable Locomotive Multitubular Boiler in perfect condition and the following are also offered with the above:—

500 feet 4" Steel drive pipes.
360 feet 6" Steel drive pipes.
600 feet drill roda.

For further particulars apply to the STATE ENGINEER, Cambay.
C23240

### WANTED.

CLERKS for the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 60-4-100-3-160. Only those who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, before the year 1919 or the Bombay University School Final Examination or the School Leaving Examination qualifying for Government service or any higher Examination need apply. Those knowing typewriting by the touch system *in addition* will be preferred.

Intending candidates should send in their applications *in their own handwriting* addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, Head Police Office, Bombay, before the 1st June, 1925, stating their caste, age, educational qualifications and speed in typewriting. They should also submit copies of their Examination certificates and certificates of moral character and social standing from 2 respectable persons.

M. J. GILES, Dy. Commissioner of Police for the Port.

Head Police Office: Bombay, 9th May 1925.
C23251

### FOR SALE.

ONE CLEMENT TALBOT 12 H. P., five seater, touring car, 4 cylinder, complete with 2 electric Head Lamps fitted with Rapson's Dipping Patent, electric side lamps and tail lamp, electric and Lucas Horn and complete tool kit, patent J. M. Shock absorbers fitted to rear springs, vacuum Petrol feed, speedometer and dash clock; in excellent running order. May be seen and tried on application to Motor Vehicle Department, Head Police Office.

P. A KELLY, Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office: Bombay, 8th May 1925.
C23255

### NOTICE.

WANTED for the Bahauddin College Junagadh, a PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS capable of taking the highest classes. Candidates must have secured high Honours in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination and passed the M.A. in the same subject with distinction. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by annual increment of Rs. 10 in five years. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th of May, 1925.

SHEIKH MAHAMAD, Dewan, Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office, Junagadh, April 1925.
C23199

### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, Pay Rs. 500-40-900, plus usual house and motor car allowances.

2. Applicants must ordinarily be under 30 years of age, have received a liberal education and also either a good theoretical training in Engineering and a thorough practical training in Mechanical Engineering or else have practical experience of factory life. They should also have a general knowledge of the principles of sanitation.

3. Selected candidate will be on probation for two years and must pass prescribed Vernacular examination within this period.

4. Applications stating in full the candidate's age, education and experience and giving copies of testimonials should be sent to the CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTOLIES, Old Custom House, Bombay, upto 15th June 1925.

5. Any attempt to enlist support from persons of influence will disqualify. Candidates must not try to see any MEMBER or MINISTER OF GOVERNMENT, SECRETARY COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY or CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES unless called.
C23199

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE

"COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, WORKSHOP, POONA".

NEW DIPLOMA COURSE in Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering classes commence from June, 1925.

Candidates for admission to Diploma classes must have passed one of the following examinations and as a rule be under 20 years of age.

(1) The School Final Examination.
(2) The Matriculation Examination.
(3) The School Leaving certificate entitling students to admission to Government Service or to the University showing that they have passed in Algebra and Geometry and also those, who have obtained a school leaving certificate but have not passed in these subjects provided that they pass an entrance test held by the College Authorities.
(4) The European High School Examination.
(5) The full Senior Commercial Examination.
(6) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

If sufficient candidates are not forthcoming with these qualifications for admission to the Mechanical and Electrical Courses candidates of lesser qualification may be admitted at the discretion of the Principal.

Applications with one rupee Registration fee should reach the SUPERINTENDENT on or before the 1st of June 1925.

(Sd.) W. L. C. TRENCH, Principal.

College of Engineering, Poona, 11th May, 1925.
C23269

### THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 12068 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 213319 to 213323 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Sherally Meherally has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramways Building, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 12th May, 1925.
C R1129

### NOTICE.

MOORTIPUJAK JAIN PATHSHALAS and STUDENTS, studying in Colleges in need of help are requested to apply before 15th July, 1925, and submit the same before the due date in a printed form which can be had on sending half an anna worth postal stamp.

V P. SHAH, Hon. Secretary.

Jain Swetamber Education Board, 566, Pydhoni, Bombay 3. 11th May, 1925.
R1141

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one old Share No. 36774 of the BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LTD., standing in my name has been STOLEN. Public is therefore warned not to deal with the same.

GANESH VISHNU JOSHI, Hari Bhau's Thakurdwar, Bombay No 2.
R1138

### APPLICATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

ARE INVITED by the HON. SECRETARIES of the late Sheth Khimji Dayul Smarak Fund, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, from those who have passed their P. E. Examination and who want to prosecute their studies for higher Commercial, Technical or Agricultural lines. Lohana students will be given preference.
23241

### NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE of Bombay RE-OPENS on the 1st of June 1925, prepares students for M. C. P. S. five years' course and L. C. P. S. four years' course post graduate courses and facilities for research are given; casual students are also admitted after college examination. To avoid over-crowding, a limited number of students will be admitted according to priority. For particulars write to the Principal, 99, Lamington Road, Bombay No. 11.
23213

### THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Head Office of the Bank, 62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st March 1925.
2. To elect Directors in place of the two Directors retiring by rotation. They are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board. B. N. BHARGAVA, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th May, 1925.
C23264


**KATNI**
**"CASTLE" BRAND**
AND
**JUBBULPORE**
**"LOTUS" BRAND**
**Portland Cements**
ALSO
**KATNI**
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.


## TENDERS.

### FOREST SALES.

DHARAMPUR (SURAT.)

THE undersigned will receive tenders on 1st June 1925, for about 31 Coupes in the Dharampur State Forests containing good teak, tanas (tinas), Shisham, Khair and other species. Concessions will be allowed for preparing charcoal.

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B.B. & C. I. Rly.) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned or to the State Forest Officer.

DEWAN. Dharampur State.
23092

### NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

UNDER instructions from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Allahabad Arsenal, Haji M.A. Baqi Khan M.A., Qaiyum Khan, Government Auctioneer, Chak Allahabad, will receive Tenders (in strongly Sealed Covers) for the Sale of Searchlight 16 and 20 inches. Charges Oxygenite No. 5570, Charges Acetylene No. 2860, and Lighting Powders No. 230, upto 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1925. Each Tender should accompany a security Deposit of Rs. 800/- (rupees eight hundred) only, in shape of Bank Receipt or Government Currency Notes without which no Tender will be considered valid.
C 23257

### NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply on hire to the Secretary of State in Council of a steamship for the carriage of passengers, mails and cargo between Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and the Andaman Islands. The vessel should be of net tonnage of not less than 1200 nor more than 2000 tons and should have

(1) Sheltered Decks.
(2) Accommodation for
  (a) First Class passengers, not less than 14 preferably with some single berth cabins,
  (b) Second Class passengers, not less than 10.
  (c) Ordinary deck passengers, 700-800.
  (d) Convicts—between decks—250.
  (e) 250 British or Indian Troops on special occasions and with corresponding reduction in number of other passengers.
(3) Cargo space for
  (a) 600-1000 tons of timber according to whether convicts are carried or not.
  (b) 100 tons other cargo.

2. The vessel is required for a period of 2 years from 1st September, 1925. She must be sea-worthy, properly fitted and equipped, and with full complement of officers, seamen, engineers and firemen for a vessel of the tonnage. The owners will be required to provide and pay for all the provisions including drinking water and wages of the Captain, Officers, Engineers, firemen and entire crew and for the insurance of the vessel and for her maintenance in a thoroughly efficient state for service. The Charterer will provide and pay for fuel, and Port Pilotage and other dues, and will load and discharge the steamer at all ports.

3. Tenders should reach the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla not later than the 31st May, 1925.

4. Copies of Tender Forms together with the detailed terms and conditions of contract may be obtained on application from the same officer.

5. The Government of India will accept such tender as they may think fit, but they do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

U. C. STUART. Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
23253

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## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT [illegible] CO.

120, Apollo [illegible]rt.

BONA-FIDE AUCTI[illegible] VALUABLE MADE TO ORDE[illegible]OLD FURNITURE BY BENJ[illegible] GLASS AND CROCKERY AND[illegible]RE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, th[illegible]1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs.[illegible] and Co., are instructed to sell by[illegible]ion at Harkness Road, Mala[illegible] very valuable and handso[illegible] to order household furnitu[illegible] Benjamin and other well-k[illegible]e consisting of rich glass [illegible]ryware, best platedware, sliding [illegible] table, arm and without / arm [illegible]arge made to order sidebo[illegible]d dump waite[illegible] large a[illegible] carpets and carpet rugs, teak[illegible]ror fronted screens, beaded door [illegible]alf doors, double meat safe, Engli[illegible]x, wall and table clocks, drawing room suit[illegible]of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas, glass door book cases silver show cases, large and small writing tables, office chairs, teak-wood bedstead with mattress, rich mirror and panel door almyrahs, Milner's safe on stand, cane chairs, and tea-poys, bent-wood chairs, dressing table with side mirror wings, dressing chest of drawers, clothe and gown presses, meat safe, copper water boiler, large iron stove with chimney, iron charpois, garden benches, copper and aluminium utensils, marble bust with stand, hat stands, etc., etc. The property of Miss B S. Patel. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents. 123 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2730.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May, 1925, at 3 P.M. at the Sale Room of the undersigned by order of the banks and parties concerned:—20 Cases Light Beer, Three Crown and Bar Maid Brand Beer. 30 Cases Stout, 30 Cases Italian Vermouth, 50 about 150 Cases Bath bricks, 8 Parcels Safety Razors.

By order of Khoja Shaban Kurjee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mehta and Desai Co:—15. Drums each 1 cwt. Bleaching powder.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO., Auctioneers.

### J. S MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET

Telephone No. 23409.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO IRON FOUNDRY OWNERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANT. AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, INSTRUMENTS, CORRUGATED SHEDS, FURNITURE, ETC., OF THE KHANDWANI ENGINEERING WORKS AT SUSSEX ROAD BYCULLA, NEAR VICTORIA GARDENS AND OPPOSITE THE OLD TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of May, 1925, at 3 p.m. (ST.) sell by Public Auction by order of the parties concerned to close partnership account at the "Khandwani Engineering Works" at the above address all the machinery, Instruments including screw cutting self acting lathes of 27-14-10 8 ft. drills, punching and shaving machines, motors, iron furnaces, chain bogies, platform scales, moulding blocks, bars copper wires, bolts, nuts, etc., etc. also corrugated iron sheds and furniture of the foundry.

The above is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO BUY A FURNISHED BUNGALOW SITUATED ON HILL STATION AT MATHERAN.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "CHENAI VILLA" TOGETHER WITH ALL THE VALUABLE FURNITURE LYING THEREIN, AT MATHERAN, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE AND NEAR THE VICTORIA LODGE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 24th day May, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public Auction on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Crcado & Co., Attorneys for the Owners of the Property the undermention property together with all the valuable furniture lying therein.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or Parcel of lease hold ground and premises with their appurtenances, situated at Matheran in the District of Kolaba, Sub-District of Karjat, containing by admeasurement seventeen Gunthas be the same little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 149 in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba together with the buildings and out houses, standing thereon and known by the name of "Chenai Villa" and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North be the property of Navazbai Jehangirji Ghaswalla, known as Victoria Lodge, on or towards the South by the property of Antonio Jao Mascarenhas, on or towards the East by the public road leading to Neral and on or towards the West by a lane called Mary Lane.

For further Particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Creado & Co., Attorneys for the vendors at their office in Israel Building on Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

J. S MODY & Co.

Auctioneers

## AMUSEMENTS.

### PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 AND 10.

"PARTED CURTAINS"

Starring

HENRY B. WALTHALL

AND

MARY ALDEN

A heart-stirring melodrama of one who commits crime to save another.

"SHOULD SHE MARRY AN ARTIST?"

featuring

EDNA MURPHY

See the Magic Sands tell her! What should the girl do?

PATHE GAZETTE

The Latest from everywhere.

POPULAR PRICES.

### WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

The interesting story of a millionaire youth, who could not fulfil his promises of abstaining from wine and woman!

"THE MAD WHIRL"

7 Reels—featuring the popular Stars

MAY McAVOY

JACK MULHALL

Real Love versus Passion—dazzling beauty versus sweet innocence!

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

### WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

The story of the propagation and preservation of Human life told in the setting of Romantic Venice

"MAN WITHOUT SOUL"

6 Reels—featuring the handsome

IVOR NOVELLO

A picture of eerie mystery

To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

TO-DAY—TO-MORROW—AND FRIDAY

The concluding last 8 parts of the popular Indian Picture

"HANDSOME BLACKGUARD"

Adapted from the famous novel of Mr. P. J. Murzban, M. A., J. P.

HAPPY FINALE—THE LAST EIGHT PARTS

To-Night 3 Shows only: 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(Lamington Road.)

### CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Presents THIS WEEK

HINDOOSTAN'S JEWEL PRODUCTION

SYAMANTAK MANI

Time and Rates as Usual.

## AMUSEMENTS.

MATINEE MATINEE

TO-DAY AT 5 P. M.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

TO-NIGHT SHOW 9-30 P. M.

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

Don't forget we hold Matinees on Weds. Sats. & Suns. at 5 p.m. Sharp.

Location: NEAR COLABA TRAM DEPOT.

KING CARNIVAL GROUND, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

BOOKING AT S ROSE & CO. RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

W. HARMSTON—*Sole Proprietor.*

Stay only for TWO WEEKS.

Under Kind Patronage of

H. H. THE MAHARAJA TUKOJIRAO HOLKAR OF INDORE.

YESHWANT SANGIT MANDALI

at GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE

On WEDNESDAY, 13th May, 1925 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)

This drama will not be re-staged here.

(In Hindi)

CHALTI DUNIYA

Prof. Shanker Rao Sarnaik, Director. Shripadrao Sadashiv, Agent.

### BRUIL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 12.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Since 1st September. Yesterday | This year | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 609 | 282,353 | 335,907 |
| Central India | 228 | 313,018 | 294,915 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 970 | 188,892 | 188,140 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 19 | 93,221 | 99,704 |
| Berar | 78 | 548,538 | 620,518 |
| Central Provinces | 61 | 249,247 | 260,170 |
| Total Oomras | 1,965 | 1,675,349 | 1,789,254 |
| Dhalera | 898 | 190,669 | 152,176 |
| N. W. Provinces | .. | 129,760 | 120,731 |
| Rajputana | 196 | 65,720 | 78,955 |
| Sind-Punjab | 2 | 359,061 | 300,783 |
| Broach | 1,432 | 421,028 | 297,514 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 3,158 | 81,445 | 128,339 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 592 | 53,267 | 58,067 |
| Coconada | .. | 1,240 | 480 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | .. | 18,657 | 20,024 |
| Persian | .. | 3,956 | 6,422 |
| American | .. | 9,649 | .. |
| Egyptian and African | 174 | 39,663 | 32,407 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | .. | 3,487 | 819 |
| Total | 8,417 | 30,43,860 | 28,84,301 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 1st Sept. to 7th May. Yesterday | This year | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 5,341 | 493,274 | 921,205 |
| Japan & China | 2,302 | 1,399,001 | 1,257,452 |
| Coast Ports | 300 | 25,785 | 47,019 |
| Upcountry by Rail | .. | 11,517 | 18,258 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | .. | 90,796 | 18,788 |
| Total | 7,943 | 2,020,373 | 2,262,722 |

| HEDGE CONTRACTS. | Delivery | 12 Noon | 1 p. m. | 3 p. m. | | Bales Tendered Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F.G.M.G. Bengal | May. | 368 | .. | .. | .. | 2,160 |
| „ „ „ | July | 370 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| „ „ Broach | A.-M. | 440/40½ | 437/37½ | 438 | .. | 7,900 |
| „ „ „ | Jy.-Ag | 440 | 436½ | 437½ | .. | .. |

| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mint Gold, Ready | 21 7 0 | GOLD & SILVER Silver, Ready | 71 2 0 |
| Mint Gold, 1st Settlement | 21 6 6 | Silver, 1st Settlement | 70 13 0 |
| Mint Gold, 2nd | 21 8 9 | Silver, 2nd „ | 70 2 0 |

LATEST LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL.

| Delivery | Spot | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan | Feb | Mar. | April | May |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11th may close | 12.43 | 12.05 | .. | 12.15 | .. | .. | 11.96 | .. | .. | 11.88 | .. | 11.90 | .. | 11.87 |
| | | —14 | | —32 | | —32 | | —27 | | —24 | | —23 | | —23 |

EGYPTIAN (Fully Good Sakellaridis.)

| Spot | | May | July | Oct. | Jan. | Mar |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32.50 —55 | 11th May Close .. | 29.30 —70 | 27.10 —80 | 24.40 —70 | 21 55 —60 | 21 35 —60 |

| NEW YORK. | | | | | NEW ORLEANS. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| spot | July | Oct | Jan. | Mar, | spot | July | Oct. | | |
| 11th May Close | 22.85 —45 | 22.55 —49 | 22.24 —46 | 22.07 —50 | 22.31 —45 | 11th May close | 23.05 —45 | 22.69 —53 | 21.93 —45 |

### THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 12.

A storm has formed in the Bay with its centre about two hundred miles west southwest of Port Blair. The unsettled conditions on the Frontier passed northwest India whence dust storms are reported.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in the North West Frontier Province, Mysore and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occured in the Punjab, Kashmir, Bombay, Deccan, Malabar and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair three quarters of an inch; Bangalore one; and Salem and Cuddapah a halt.

Forecast:—Decrease in northwest India and Assam.—A

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday the 12th May 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore has had 0.13 min. of rain. Skies are hazy to moderately clouded over the southern of the division and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the central parts of the province. Day temperature was lower than usual at Rawalpindi and Hissar; night temperature was below normal in the western districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was lower than usual at Allahabad and Jhansi. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the province was 106 degrees at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded over lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Vapour in air is locally below normal in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad and the minimum at Jaipur. The thermometer rose yesterday to 107 degrees at Kotah.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Temperature was almost normal except at Surat, where the maximum alone was higher than usual. Ahmedabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 108 degrees.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is generally in defect. Temperature was almost normal except at Hoshangabad, where the minimum alone was higher than usual. The thermometer rose yesterday to 110 at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded and at Karwar humidity is in excess. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both very nearly normal. Temperature attained yesterday at Bombay a maximum value of 92.3 degrees (1 degree above normal) and a minimum value of 82.8 degrees (2 degrees above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.19 inch of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the area of rainfall and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar and in excess at Bijapur and Belgaum. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the two latter stations; the minimum did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the division was 105 degrees at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in the Madras Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occured in the Punjab the Bombay Deccan and Malabar. The principal amounts, which remain to be mentioned, are Cuddapah 0.44 inches Bangalore 1.09 inches and Cochin 0.24 inches.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF MAY 1925.

| STATIONS. | RAINFALL Past 24 hours. | Total 1st May to date. | Normal, 1st May to date. | Departure, 1st May to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baluchistan—Quetta | .. | 0.69 | 0.22 | +0.47 |
| Punjab— | | | | |
| Multan | .. | 1.40 | 0.09 | +1.31 |
| Rawalpindi | .. | 2.07 | 0.50 | +1.57 |
| Lahore | 0.13 | 0.58 | 0.23 | +0.35 |
| Hissar | .. | 0.21 | 0.06 | +0.15 |
| Ambala | .. | 0.17 | 0.32 | —0.15 |
| Delhi | .. | 0.42 | 0.16 | +0.26 |
| United Provinces— | | | | |
| Agra | .. | 0.07 | 0.16 | —0.09 |
| Mainpuri | .. | 0.07 | 0.11 | —0.04 |
| Jhansi | .. | 0.12 | 0.04 | +0.08 |
| Cawnpore | .. | 0.41 | 0.07 | +0.34 |
| Allahabad | .. | 0.03 | 0.08 | —0.05 |
| Sind— | | | | |
| Jacobabad | .. | 0.19 | 0.11 | +0.08 |
| Karachi | .. | .. | 0.03 | —0.03 |
| Rajputana— | | | | |
| Ajmer | .. | 0.12 | 0.12 | .. |
| Jaipur | .. | 0.12 | 0.10 | +0.02 |
| Kotah | .. | 0.25 | 0.15 | +0.10 |
| Mount Abu | .. | .. | 0.33 | —0.33 |
| Kathiawar— | | | | |
| Bhuj | .. | .. | 0.05 | —0.05 |
| Dwarka | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veraval | .. | .. | 0.12 | —0.12 |
| Rajkot | .. | 0.83 | 0.12 | +0.71 |
| Bhavnagar Para | .. | 0.01 | 0.15 | —0.14 |
| Gujrat— | | | | |
| Surat | .. | .. | 0.08 | —0.08 |
| Ahmedabad | .. | .. | 0.16 | —0.16 |
| Deesa | .. | .. | 0.06 | —0.06 |
| Central India West— | | | | |
| Neemuch | .. | .. | 0.16 | —0.16 |
| Indore | .. | 0.29 | .. | +0.29 |
| Central Provinces— | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | .. | .. | 0.18 | —0.18 |
| Saugor | .. | 0.73 | 0.07 | +0.66 |
| Hoshangabad | .. | 0.94 | 0.09 | +0.85 |
| Khandwa | .. | .. | 0.08 | —0.08 |
| Akola | .. | 0.05 | .. | —0.05 |
| Amraoti | .. | 0.31 | 0.16 | +0.15 |
| Nagpur | .. | 0.59 | 0.16 | +0.43 |
| Chanda | .. | 0.33 | 0.15 | +0.18 |
| Raipur | .. | 0.02 | 0.22 | —0.20 |
| Konkan— | | | | |
| Bombay | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ratnagiri | .. | 0.20 | 0.06 | +0.14 |
| Mormugao | .. | 0.32 | 0.43 | —0.11 |
| Karwar | 0.03 | 0.60 | 0.25 | +0.35 |
| Bombay Deccan— | | | | |
| Malegaon | .. | 0.49 | 0.18 | +0.31 |
| Ahmednagar | .. | 0.10 | 0.06 | +0.04 |
| Poona | .. | 1.00 | 0.14 | +0.86 |
| Sholapur | .. | 2.02 | 0.23 | +1.79 |
| Bijapur | .. | 1.63 | 0.07 | +1.56 |
| Belgaum | 0.19 | 2.21 | 0.47 | +1.74 |
| Hyderabad— | | | | |
| Aurangabad | .. | .. | 0.17 | —0.17 |
| Nizamabad (Indure) | .. | 1.45 | 0.26 | +1.19 |
| Hyderabad | .. | 1.51 | 0.31 | +1.20 |
| Malabar— | | | | |
| Mangalore | 0.08 | 0.85 | 0.82 | +0.03 |
| Calicut | .. | 1.56 | 2.49 | —0.93 |
| Cochin | 0.24 | 0.91 | 2.43 | —1.52 |
| Ceylon— | | | | |
| Colombo | .. | 5.16 | 4.22 | +0.94 |
| Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore. | | | | |
| Masulipatam | .. | 1.72 | 0.29 | +1.43 |
| Bellary | .. | 1.59 | 0.55 | +1.04 |
| Cuddapah | 0.44 | 2.08 | 0.26 | +1.82 |
| Madras | .. | 0.61 | 0.18 | —0.17 |
| Bangalore | 1.09 | 3.65 | 1.36 | +2.29 |
| Coimbatore | .. | 0.81 | 0.93 | —0.1 |
| Trichinopoly | .. | 4.50 | 1.05 | +3.45 |
| Negapatam | .. | .. | 0.48 | —0.48 |

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, May 11

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | .. | 29.729 inches. |
| Temperature of Air | .. | 86.4 degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | .. | 79.3 „ |
| Dew Point | .. | 76.3 „ |
| Relative humidity of Air | .. | 72% „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) | .. | 2.8 „ |
| Maximum temperature of Air | .. | 92.3 „ |
| Minimum do. do. | .. | 82.6 „ |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | .. | NNW, WNW, NW. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | .. | 204 miles. |

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. | Day of Month. | LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | h. m. | ft. in | May | h. m. | ft in |
| Tu. | 12 | 1 24 | 27 2 | 12 | 7 22 | 15 0 |
| | | 14 19 | 29 0 | | 20 24 | 14 0 |
| W. | 13 | 2 52 | 26 8 | 13 | 3 25 | 17 3 |
| | | 21 51 | 27 3 | | 15 33 | 18 2 |
| Th. | 14 | 3 14 | 25 7 | 14 | 9 14 | 16 9 |
| | | 16 14 | 27 7 | | 22 57 | 19 5 |
| Fri. | 15 | 4 25 | 25 1 | 15 | 10 33 | 18 0 |
| | | 17 24 | 27 2 | | .. .. | .. .. |
| Sat. | 16 | 3 4 | 28 1 | 16 | 18 2 | 17 2 |
| | | 15 39 | 26 1 | | 21 11 | 19 1 |
| Sun. | 17 | 7 16 | 25 3 | 17 | 1 15 | 18 4 |
| | | 19 41 | 26 8 | | 13 15 | 19 0 |
| M. | 18 | 8 29 | 26 0 | 18 | 2 8 | 17 7 |
| | | 20 35 | 26 9 | | 14 17 | 19 1 |

### TYPHOID IN FIJI.

OUTBREAK ABATING.

SUVA (FIJI), May 11.

Six Europeans and four Indians have died of typhoid, but the Chief Medical Officer is of opinion that the outbreak is abating. Doctors are arriving this week from Sydney and Auckland.—Reuter.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 12.

Tannenfels, Bulling, Karachi.
Venicro, Melis, Trieste.
Umvuma, Clark, Lorenzo Marquis.

DEPARTURES.

May 13.

Bandra, Lindon, Busreh.
Karoa, Macdonald, Durban.
Warfield, Steel, Antwerp.
Japan, Livingstor, Calcutta.

LOADING.

May 12.

Steamer Treverbyn for Antwerp.

S. S. "Tannenfels":—The Hansa Line steamer "Tannenfels", 1,938 tons, Captain E. Bulling, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. "Venicro":—The Venice S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Venicro", 3,199 tons, Captain E. Melis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Umvuma":—The steamer "Umvuma", 4,419 tons, Captain A. F. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Lorenzo Marquis, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. "Bandra":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Bandra", 1,877 tons, Captain J. G. Lindon, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Warfield":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Warfield", 3,809 tons, Captain R. Steel, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp with a general cargo.

S. S. "Karoa":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s African mail steamer "Karoa" 3,608 tons, Captain D. M. Macdonald, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

TUESDAY, May 13.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Lanterfels 3849 K'chr N.F. L Edwards Ltd.
2 China 4173 London 23/5 P & O & Co.
3 Mundra 4461 N F N F M M & Co.
5 Razmak 4937 Aden 16/5 M M & Co.
7 Jalajyoti 2689 NF, NF, S S N. and Co.
9 Bavan Glenconner 1844 Calcutta NF, Bird & Co.
10 City of York 5033 Liverpool 20/5 K Nixon & Co.
13 Cl. Ross 3757 Dunkerk, 15/5 Grahams Tdg. Co. Ltd.
14 Aquileia 4207 Genoa 15/5 L Tuestino and M Italiana.
16 Registan 2615 Hanse 17/5 M M & Co.
17 Werdenfels 3852 Hall, 10/5 L Edward Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 Borneo Maru, 4264 Kobe 15/5 O S Kaisha.
9 Tarantia 3207 L'pool, 19/5 Graham Trading Co.
12 & 13 Sirsa 3387 NF, NF, M M & Co.
15 Vasna 2043 P Gulf 15/5 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nagpore 3226 Japan 4/6 M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gazana due about 13th May, Agent M M & Co.
Mandaa due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macilwraith due about 18th May, Agent J & C Co.
City of Evansville due about 13th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.
Clan Macindoe due about 8th June, Agent J F C

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Axenfels due about 13th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Reichenfels due about 30th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Neidenfels due about 27th May, Agent L Edward & Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 19th May, Agent J F C

FROM ROTTERDA..

Ridderkirk due about 23rd May, Agent E J Sassoon Co.
Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilona due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Nazareno due about 22nd May, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 15th May, Agent M Italiana.
Aurora due about 13th May, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lincoln due about 17th May Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 24th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Egremant due about 16th May, Agent Volkert Bros.
Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kosipo due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Adelside due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Sumatra Maru, due about 15th May, Agent O S K
Tamba Maru due about 19th May, Agent N Y Kaisha
Hakata Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Bingo Maru due about 24th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 26th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 29th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Kovei Maru due about 30th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru due about 5th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 21st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.

# COMMERCIAL.

FOR BETTER FOOD COOK WITH COCOGEM UNTOUC[illegible]RY HAND SEAL[illegible]INST ADULTE[illegible]

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 12.

C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
NDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
RIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 665.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 730.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 715.
PAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111¼.
ONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153
HANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208.
NGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158¼.
EW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277.
ROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 485.
London—Paris Frcs. 93.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 96—10.
London—Rome Liras 118.00.
ONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady.

Bombay, May 1[illegible]

3 Months London Discs. 4 3/4 per cent.
6 Months London Discs 4 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6½ per cent.
Money 1 Month 6 per cent.
Money 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

London, May 11.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32 steady
Bar Gold £4-4-11 1/4 steady
Bar Silver Spot 31 3/8 steady.

London, May 11.

Rentes 3 per cent. 45
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 3/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Little China selling—steady.
Interest day to day loans 4 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th May 1925

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm 18.13
Christiania 28.78
Amsterdam 12.07
Siwtzerland 25.06
Prague 163.75
The Bombay Mails of 25th ult have been delivered here to-day.

London, May 11.

Exchange on London in Paris 93.17
Exchange on London in Germany 203.74
Exchange on London in Italy 11.81.

New York, May 11.

Demand Bills 4.84.62.

### DISCOUNTS

London, May 11.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 13/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.

### STOCKS, ETC.

London, May 11.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £88 —1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 7/8 —1/8
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £99 13/16 —1/8
Conversion Loan £76 3/8 —3/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £102 —1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 56 5/8 —1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 3/4 plus 1/4

## BULLION.

Bombay, May 12.

Sovereigns Ready ..... Rs. 13-10-0
Sovereigns Forward ..... Rs. 13-8-6
National Bank Stamp Gold ..... Rs. 21-12-0
Chartered Bank Gold ..... Rs. 21-11-6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-6-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-6-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlements, Rs. 21-8-6.
Bar Silver ready, Rs. 70-11-0.
Bar Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 70-11-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlements Rs 71-0-0.

London, May 11.

Bar gold ready, s. 84.11½.
Silver ready, d. 31-6.
Silver forward d. 31-6.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull.—America offered more freely. Market uncertain. China was a seller at higher rate China bought to cover sales

### GOLD.

Bombay, May 12.

Ready:—21-6 9

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaida. | Opening | Highest | Lowest At 6 p.m |
| Jeth | 21-8-9 | | 21-8-9 |
| Asar | 21-9-6 | | 21-9-6 |

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—3—0
Asad 0—5—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

### SILVER.

Bombay, May 12

Ready:—70-12-0

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vaida. | Opening. | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p.m. |
| Visak | 70-15-0 | | 70-10-0 | 70-10-0 |
| Jeth | 71-5-0 | | 70 15-0 | 70-15-0 |
| Asad | 71-7-0 | | 71-2-0 | 71-2-0 |

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—14—0
Asad 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 11.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95-2.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97-13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98-12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925, Rs. 103.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 104-9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 103.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 103-6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 104-2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935. Rs. 107-10.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 98.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 97.

Tone of Market.—Fairly steady.

### SHARES.

Bombay, May 12.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates for to-day:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank Rs. 1,410, India Bank Rs. 75/12, Central Rs. 23, Eastern Bank Rs. 82.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance Rs. 410, Alliance Rs. 65, Apollo Street Rs. 9/4, Bombay Cotton Rs. 452/8, Bombay Dyeing Rs. 1,017/8, Century Rs. 493/12, Central India Rs. 475, Colaba Land Rs. 110, Coorla Rs. 145, Crescent Rs. 220, Currim Rs. 460, Dawn Rs. 650, Edward Sassoon Rs. 117/8, E D. Sassoon Re. 1, Fazulbhoy Rs. 900, Globe Rs. 47/8, Gokak Rs. 106/4, Indian Bleaching Rs. 217/8, Indore-Malwa Rs. 380, Kasturchand Rs. 115, Khatau Rs. 90, Kilachand Rs. 5/8, Kohinoor Rs. 1,150, Luxmi Cotton Rs. 4,625, Madhavarao Rs. 45, Madhowji Rs. 356/4, Maneckji Petit Rs. 2,550, Meyer - Sassoon Rs. 112/8, Morarji Rs. 2,500, New Great Rs. 325, Pabaney Rs. 340, Pearls Rs. 512/8, Phoenix Rs. 490, Premier Rs. 65, Simplex Rs. 157/8, Standard Rs. 1,550, Swan Rs. 165, Swadeshi Rs. 570xd, Tata Mills Rs. 73/12, Vishnu Cotton Rs. 1,725.

MISCELLANEOUS....

Andhra Valley Rs. 470, Alcock Rs. 140, B. Burma Rs. 320, B. Burma N. 1. Rs. 75, Bx. Burma Pet Rs. 4/7, B Tramway Rs. 96-4, Bombay Steam Rs. 67/8, Bundi Cement Rs. 8, Central India Mining Rs. 25, Katni Ordinary Rs. 51/4, Katni Deferred Rs. 47/8, Tata Hydro Rs. 950, Tata Power Ordinary Rs. 362/8, Tata Power Ordinary Preferred Rs. 510n, Scindia Steam Rs. 6/2, Oriental Life Ass. Rs. 500, New India Insurance Rs. 12/8, Shivrajpoor Rs. 40, Tata Iron Ordinary Rs. 14, Tata Iron deferred Rs. 47-8.

### SHARES.

London, May 11.

Hongkong Bank £141
Chartered Bank £20 7/16
National Bank £47 1/4
P. and O. Bank £11
Eastern Bank £6 3/16

## STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT.

Bombay, May 12.

The share market opened to-day with excitement. The chief fall was in Bombay Dyeing, Century and Fazal. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 1,040 and improved to Rs. 1,060 and closed at Rs. 1,017. Century opened at Rs. 515, dropped to Rs. 495. Fazals were opened at Rs. 917-8-0, dropped to Rs. 892-8-0 but closed at Rs. 900. Other Cotton Mail shares were also easier by weak holders unloading.

Cotton is going down and there is little chance to improve the cloth market, but those mills which are short of cotton, shall have good opportunity to pick up cheap cotton, but still market may have a weaker tone Miscellaneous Tata Steel and Hydroes improved a few points. Bank shares—Bank of India was in demand at Rs. 75. Imperial Bank at Rs. 1,405 and that of partly paid was transacted at Rs. 355.

## BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 12.

| | | per lb. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kilachand | — | No. 14 1-2 | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| Kilachand | .. | No. 20 1-2 | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Currimbhai | .. | No. 12 1-2 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Elphinstone | .. | No. 12 1-2 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| David | .. | No. 10 1-2 | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Shapurji | .. | No. 10 1-2 | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Trikamdas | .. | No. 10 1-2 | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Sattara | .. | No. 10 1-4 | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Shapurji | .. | No. 6 1-2 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Light-house | .. | No. 6 1-2 | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| Japan | — | No. 40—1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| " | .. | No. 42—2 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| " | — | No. 20 | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| " | — | No. 32 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, May 12.

| | | per md. | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jopper, German.. | .. | 3-4 | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. | .. | 1 | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. | .. | 1 1-4 | 64 | 12 | 0 |
| Copper, American | .. | 1 1-2 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. | .. | 1 3-4 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. | .. | 2 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars .. | .. | | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchteka joint | .. | .. | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, English Bars .. | .. | | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass Bars .. | .. | .. | 39 | 4 | 0 |
| Pat Klai .. .. | .. | .. | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead, Country .. | .. | .. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Koger Brass, Metal 3-4.. | .. | | 56 | 8 | 0 |
| " " to 1 | .. | .. | 55 | 12 | 0 |
| " " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2 | | | 55 | 12 | 0 |
| German Copper 1 1-3 .. | .. | | 64 | 12 | 0 |
| " " to 1 3-4 to 2 | .. | | 64 | 12 | 0 |
| American Copper 3-4 to 1 | .. | | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| " " 1 1-4 | — | | 65 | 0 | 0 |

### BULLION

London, May 11.

Bars Sold £36.000.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 12.

To-day Reuter reported 50 points lower in old crop and 45 to 50 points in new crop in New York futures. The market eased on New Orleans and speculative selling on reports of good rains in Texas and Oklahoma. Liverpool has been reported 32 to 24 points lower. The market declined on continued long liquidation and lack of buying power.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Nordan and Co. cable under date 11th Inst. as under:—

"Weather is considered too good to "revion demand. Short selling more confident."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ltd. have received the following cable D-11th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Grunning and Co:—

"Declined owing to a good deal of "speculation—cotton having been "pressed for sale. Disappointed "Bulls selling out. General and well "divided rains have fallen in Texas and "Oklahoma."

The decline in American markets is apparently due to generally bearish feeling owing to wide-spread and general rains over the entire Cotton Belt. We do not think that prices have yet reached their bottom although after the persistent drop in the past week or so there may perhaps be some temporary reaction in which case we would advise sales. With practically entire absence of export demand locally, a further decline in prices will likewise follow in our market.

In accordance with a further sharp decline reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened weak this morning at Rs. 440 i.e., Rs. 6 1/2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good m.g. Broach July/August. At the opening offices were sellers and the values declined to Rs. 435 1/2 on Shroffs buying the prices recovered to Rs. 438 1/4 but again gave way to Rs. 435 1/4 on Bazar operators selling. On general buying the market again improved to Rs. 438 and closed quiet at Rs. 436 at 4.30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 438 and going upto Rs. 439 1/2 on buying by European Exporters and closed at Rs. 439 at 6-30 p.m.

Fully good Broach April/May opened at Rs. 440 and going up by a rupee gradually eased to Rs. 437 on Commission Houses selling and closed at the same rate. Fully good m.g. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 366 and Rs. 368 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull and declining with practically no demand from Europe and Japan Exporters.

### COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, May 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | .. | 441 | 1/2 |
| " " " July-Aug. | .. | 439 | |
| Fully Good Bengal May | .. | 363 | |
| " " " July | .. | 366 | |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 12.

| Description, Super-Fine. | Fine. | F. Good. | Good |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sindh. | | | |
| Punjab 399 | 389 | 374 | 364 |
| M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon .. | 458 | 451 | 441 |
| M. G. Dhullera .. .. | 448 | 441 | 431 |
| M. G. Punjab Americans.. | 479 | 469 | 459 |
| M. G. Broach .. 474 | 469 | 459 | 448 |
| M. G. Southerns .. .. | | 444 | 434 |
| | | F. G. Fair. | 424 |

### E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | .. | 439 | |
| " " " July/August | .. | 437 | |
| Fully Good Bengal May | .. | 366 | |
| " " " July | .. | 369 | |
| Good Southerns May/June | .. | 441 | |

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

12th May 1025.

New York Market 11th May 1925

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Last known prices in Liverpool. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23.05 | July | 22.66—59 | 22.55 | —50 |
| 22.70 | Oct. | 23.31—39 | 22.24 | —46 |
| 22.57 | Jan. | | 22.07 | —50 |
| 22.76 | Mar. | | 22.31 | —45 |

Telegraphic market advices:—
July highest 22.85 (at the opening), lowest 22.55 (2.45 p.m.), range 30 points.
Speculative selling, New Orleans selling on reports of good rains.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Prices at 12 noon. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Liverpool Market 11th May 1925.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12.37 | May | | | 12.05 | —32 |
| 12.47 | Jul. | 12.42—05 | 12.38—09 | 12.15 | —32 |
| 12.23 | Oct. | 12.16—07 | | 11.56 | —27 |
| 12.12 | Jan. | | | 11.38 | —24 |
| Egyptian | | | | | |
| 22.85 | Nov. | | | 22.30 | —55 |
| 22.15 | Jan. | | | 21.55 | —60 |

Telegraphic market advices:—
(1) Cabled 10.20 a.m.: General rains Central belt and Western belt.
(2) Cabled 4.25 p.m.: Spot sales 8,000 bales. Market declined on continued selling with lack of buying power, owing to good general rains.
American Cross Rate on Saturday 4.85, on Monday 4.84 7/8.

### COTTON

Liverpool, May 11.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 300.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150.
Mid American Spot.
Universal Standard 12.48 good enquiry.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 32.50.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 22.64 |
| Oct. | 22.33 |
| Jan | 22.16 |
| New York Noon Call. | |
| July | 22.72 |
| Oct. | 22.39 |
| Jan | 22.26 |
| New Orleans 9 a.m. | |
| July | 22.80 |
| Oct. | 22.03 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, May 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 12.36—.11 |
| October | 12.14—09 |
| January | 12.05—.07 |
| March | 12.05—.08 |

### EGYPTIANS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May | | 30.10+.10 |
| July | unchanged | 27.90 |
| November | | 22.95+.10 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 29.30 —.70 |
| June | 27.90 —.80 |
| July | 27.10 —.80 |
| August | 26.05 —.80 |
| September | 25.10 —.75 |
| October | 24.40 —.70 |
| November | 22.30 —.55 |
| December | 22.00 —.50 |
| January | 21.55 —.40 |
| February | 21.45 —.40 |
| March | 21.35 —.40 |

### CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, May 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 22.55—.49 |
| October | 22.24—.46 |
| January | 22.07—.50 |
| March | 22.31—.45 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 11.

| Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. | |
|---|---|
| Liverpool. | |
| May | 12.05 —.32 |
| June | 12.08 —.33 |
| July | 12.15 —.32 |
| August | 12.14 —.30 |
| September | 12.04 —.29 |
| October | 11.96 —.27 |
| November | 11.90 —.25 |
| December | 11.88 —.25 |
| January | 11.88 —.24 |
| February | 11.89 —.23 |
| March | 11.90 —.23 |
| April | 11.88 —.24 |
| May | 11.87 —.23 |

Tone:—Barely steady.

Liverpool, May 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 12.05—.32 |
| July | 12.15—.32 |
| October | 11.96—.27 |
| January | 11.88—.24 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 11.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 8,000
Day's Exports to Continent 15,000
Futures at New York:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July | 22.55 | —.49 |
| October | 22.24 | —.46 |
| January | 22.07 | —.50 |
| March | 22.31 | —.45 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 22.85 | —.45 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 23.05 | —.50 |

Futures at New Orleans:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July | 22.69 | —.53 |
| October | 21.93 | —.46 |

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 18 1/8
Demand Bills 4.84.62
Silver.—Foreign mined 67 5/8

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| F. P. Bales | | 1924-25 | 1923-24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts to-date to 11-5-25 | — | 9049000 | 6455000 |
| " Yesterday do | — | 8000 | 8000 |
| Exports to date do | — | 7493000 | 5137000 |
| Stock at Ports 8-5-25 | — | 683000 | 438000 |
| " Interior Towns. do | — | 466000 | 410000 |
| " Liverpool do | — | 1009000 | 565000 |
| Visible Supply 2-5-25 | — | 2789000 | 1741000 |
| Quantity in Sight do | — | 14033000 | 1072000 |

Receipts at Bombay.

| Yesterday. | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1922- |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8417 | 3043850 | 2984301 | 3104[illegible] |

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 7th May

| 1924-25 | 1923-24 |
|---|---|
| 11517 | 18604 |

Total Stock in Bombay on 7-5-25 9,17,894
Last year—9,26,053 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 7th M[illegible]

| | 1924-1925 | 1923-1924 | 1923 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe — | 493274 | 921205 | [illegible]835 |
| China — | 212678 | 160193 | [illegible]0736 |
| Japan — | 1186323 | 1097259 | [illegible]5912 |
| Coast-Ports | 25785 | 47019 | [illegible]3065 |
| Total — | 1918060 | 2225676 | [illegible]8548 |

Aflat in harbour

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe — | 19902 | 3534 | 15925 |
| China Japan & Coast ports | 70894 | 23515 | 67120 |
| Silver | Gold | Govt. P[illegible] | |
| 71-2-0 | 21-7-0 | 67-11- | |

Remarks:—12-45 p.m. Yesterday owing to good weather reports there [illegible] heavy selling in New York with p[illegible]50 to 46 points. Liverpool also was [illegible]eak and closed 32 to 24 points lower.
The local market opened [illegible]h July3-August Broach at Rs. 440/- and has declined Rs. 3/- further on substantial selling by Commission Houses and one Exporter. We think the decline locally will go still further as there is no demand for ready cotton and prices are rapidly declining. We strongly advise holders of unhedged ready cotton to sell hedges of July/August Broach against their stocks.

Sampin is reported this morning May 281.60, August 287.00 and November 286,70

Marwadi Bazaar Tuesday 3-30 p.m.

Market:—Very weak.

Broach May Rs. 439 July/August. Rs. 437 1/2. Bengal May Rs. 363 July Rs. 366.

*No demand.

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Good | 9.20 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 9.60 |
| Scinde Fine | 10.00 |
| Bengal Good | 9.30 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 9.70 |
| Bengal Fine | 10.10 |
| Oomra Good | 10.00 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 10.40 |
| Oomra Fine | 10.80 |
| Broach Good | 10.60 |
| Broach Fully Good | 11.00 |
| Broach Fine | 11.40 |

### WHEAT

London, May 11.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 63/- May/June value.
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. 62/6 May/June value.
Tone:—Quiet.
Australian 59/3 May/June buyers.
Choice White Karachi 61/- May/June value.
Soft Red Karachi 60/3 May/June value.
Tone:—Quiet.
Club No. 2 Calcutta 62/- M/J value.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 12. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

| | Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | | |
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 60 0 0 | 8 14 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. .. | 60 0 0 | 8 10 6 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | .. | .. |
| Rapeseed Brown Delhi | .. | .. |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. .. .. | 11 14 0 | 12 6 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. .. .. | 12 15 0 | 13 7 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 12 11 0 | 13 3 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | .. | .. |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | .. | .. |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | .. | .. |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | 65 0 0 | 12 14 0 |
| Teelseed, Black | .. | .. |
| Poppyseed, White | 68 0 0 | 13 14 0 |
| Groundnuts .. | .. | .. |
| Mowrasced .. | .. | .. |
| Barley .. .. | 65 0 0 | 13 0 0 |
| Castorseed .. | .. | .. |
| Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery .. | .. | .. |
| Jira .. .. | .. | .. |
| Forward | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat, May .. | 8 12 3 | |
| Wheat, Sept .. | 8 10 6 | |
| Linseed, May .. | 13 7 3 | |
| Linseed, Sept. .. | 13 12 3 | |

### WIRE FROM MESSRS. NORDON AND CO.

BOMBAY, May 12.

Messrs. Ratilal & Co. Cotton Cabin Mamladevi have received to-day the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Nordan & Co of New York:—

"New York considered too good to revive demand short selling more confidently."

### RUBBER.

London, May 11.

Para Up River Fine. Spot Jun/July sellers 20 1/2
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot May paid 27 1/2
Tone:—Market was irregular and dearer on covering and outside buying—closed easier on profit-taking—Ribbed Smoked Sheets 28 3/4 paid for may.

### METALS.

London, May 11.

English best Selected Copper £63
Standard Copper G. M. B, £60 1/2
Copper Braziers £78
Yellow Metal 7 9/16
Hard Spelted 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8

### METAL REPORT

London, May 11.

Tin Block £245 1/4.

### SKINS

London, May 11.

Sale opened to-day.
Goat skins 1125.000 offered.
Sheep skins 818.000 offered.
Demand for goat skins was irregular and slow—Madras grades were from par to 2d. lower.

## P. CHRY[illegible] CO.

### DAILY CO[illegible]ORT.

Bombay Quot[illegible]bay, May 12. -30 p. m.

| Description. | | | May J/Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1924/1925 Crop | ..460 | 438 | 437 |
| Oomra M. G. Fine | ..410/15 | | |
| " M. G. Black leaf. | ..385/95 | | |
| Bengal M. G. Fine* | ..385/87 | | |
| " M. G. F. G. | ..371/75 | 364 | 366 |
| Khandesh Black leaf* | ..340/50 | | |
| Khandwa/Sanawad | ..360/390 | | |
| Jalna/Aurangabad | ..350/365 | | |
| Harda | ..375/440 | | |
| Ujjain | ..400/410 | | |
| Parbhani* | ..375/85 | | |
| Purna* | ..380/85 | | |
| Nander* | ..385/99 | | |
| Barsi/Kurdowadi | ..350/75 | | |
| Wardha/Warora | ..445/50 | | |
| Nagpur | ..450/55 | | |
| Katol | ..455/60 | | |
| Adoni* | ..420/30 | | |
| Sindh/American | ..460/65 | | |
| Sangli/Miraj | ..460/65 | | |
| Bagalkot* | ..425/30 | | |
| Coompta* | ..445/50 | | |
| Tirupur | ..480/85 | | |
| Kadi Viramgam M.G.F.G. | 435/40 | | |
| Dhullera* M.G.F.G. | ..420/25 | | |

### READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 12.

| | | Ready average quality. | Ready Fine. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | Superfine M.G. | .. .. | .. .. |
| " | Fine M.G. | .. 390 | .. .. |
| " | F.G.M.G. | 370 .. | .. .. |
| Sindh Punjab | Fine M.G. | .. 390 | .. .. |
| " | F.G.M.G. | 370 .. | .. .. |
| Punjab Americans | M.G. | 460 .. | .. .. |
| Wardha-Hingt. | Fine M.G. | 420 .. | 450 .. |
| Nagpur .. .. | .. .. | 420 .. | 450 .. |
| Yeotmal .. | Fine M.G. | 415 .. | 430 .. |
| Pulgaon .. | " " | 420 .. | 435 .. |
| Dhamangaon | " " | 415 .. | 430 .. |
| Amraoti .. | " | 390 .. | 420 .. |
| Khamgaon-Akola | " | 390 .. | 416 .. |
| Mulkapur | " | 370 .. | 390 .. |
| Khandesh | " | 350 .. | 380 .. |
| " | F.G.M.G. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Broach | Fine M.G. | .. .. | 470 .. |
| " | Fully Good " | .. .. | 455 .. |
| Muthia | Fine " | .. .. | .. .. |
| " | F.G.M.G. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Dharwar | S.G. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Coompta | M.G. | .. .. | 460 .. |
| Westerns | " | .. .. | 425 .. |
| " | H.G. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Miraj | M.G. | .. .. | 450 .. |
| Cambodia | " | .. .. | 490 .. |

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th May, 1925.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton | .. | .. | — | 8417 | Bales |
| Wheat | .. | .. | .. | 34449 | Cwts. |
| Linseed | .. | .. | .. | 23691 | " |
| Rape, etc. | .. | .. | — | 2659 | " |
| Gingellyseed | .. | .. | .. | 1473 | " |
| Poppyseed | .. | .. | .. | 167 | " |
| Groundnuts | .. | .. | .. | 5122 | " |
| Castorseed | .. | .. | .. | 6190 | " |
| Rice | .. | .. | .. | 16919 | " |
| Myrabollams | .. | .. | .. | 1558 | " |
| Cottonseed | .. | .. | .. | 21528 | " |
| Mowrasced | .. | .. | .. | Nil | " |
| Gram | — | — | — | 1728 | " |
| Juwar | .. | .. | — | Nil | " |
| Masur | .. | .. | — | Nil | " |
| Barley | — | — | — | 76 | " |
| Bajri | — | — | — | 850 | " |
| Coal | — | — | — | 866 | Tons |

### BARLEY

London, May 11.

Karachi Barley 43/- May/June sellers.

### LINSEED

London, May 11.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 3/8 buyers for May/June.
Linseed Tone:—Dull and easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 44 1/8 Jun/Aug sellers.
44 1/8 Sep/Dec sellers.
Linseed La Plata Argentine closed dull and easier with more offering at £20 3/8 buyers for May/June.
Linseed Bombay £23 May/June London value.
Cottonseed Bombay £9 11/16 May/June sellers.
Castorseed Bombay £23 1/8 May/June sellers.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold £21 M/J sellers.
Rapeseed Toria £21 5/8 paid for M/J easier.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £20 1/2 M/J sellers.

London, May 11.

sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/3 Jun/July sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16 1/2 July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16 1/2 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/4 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/4 3/4 Oct/Dec sellers.

### FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 11.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14-6

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### Engagements.

T[illegible]Y.

Municipal Standing [illegible]mittee meeting 4-10 p.m.

THURS[illegible] May 14.

Unveiling of the lat[illegible] Montagu's Statue by the Rt. Hon'ble S[illegible]sa Sastri, Churchgate Street, 6 p.m.

FRIDA[illegible]ay 15.

The s.s. "Delta" wit[illegible]glish mails due at 10 a.m.

SATURD[illegible] May 16.

The s.s. "Razmak" w[illegible]he English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

### Domestic [illegible]currence.

DEATH.

FERNANDES ENVANGELINA—the beloved wife of Senhor A. P. J. Fernandes, Vice-Consul for Portugal died at her residence Byculla Bridge. The funeral cortege will leave for Haines Road Cemetery at 8-15 to-morrow morning. Friends and Relatives will kindly accept this the only intimation.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB

A programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call sign 2 FV Wave length 387 metres.

### STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B. I. s.s. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 16th ultimo arrived London on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

### POSTAL NOTICE....

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Thursday, the 14th inst.

### DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT ANDHERI.

The Andheri amateurs will give their third annual dramatic entertainment on Sunday, the 17th at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), near the Gazdar's Hall, (opposite the Rly. Station). The Blues Jazz Band will be in attendance.

### HAJ SITUATION.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held at Chota Kabristan under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee today (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), to explain the Haj situation and consider the schemes for the comforts of the pilgrims and the help to the poor people of Hedjaz.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi has kindly consented to preside.

### SATARA ZILLA DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.

The Satara Zilla Maharashtra depressed classes conference this year will meet at Anewadi, Zilla Satara, on 16th and 17th inst., under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, of Bombay, when the presence of all distinguished leaders and sympathisers of the Depressed Classes is earnestly solicited.

### CITY MORTALITY.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 11th May 1925 to 6 a.m. of 12th May 1925.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 108.
Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 2.
Plague attack 1, death nil.
Influenza attack nil, death 1.
Total Mortality this day last year 84.

### POONA ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha (Poor students Home, Poona) will be celebrated to-morrow (Thursday). Rao Bahadur R. V. Mahajani of Akola (Berar) will preside. At 4-30 p.m. there will be an address and prize distribution ceremony: and in the evening Satyaanarayan Worship and Pansupari. All sympathisers are cordially invited to attend.

### CONGRESS HOUSE.

Jt. Hon. Secretary B. P. C. C. writes:—

The compound of the "Congress House" 228, Girgaum Back Road is available "Free" for holding meetings to all Societies and Institutions of all communities whether political or social without any distinction of religion, caste or creed. The Public are requested to avail themselves of this opportunity. Those desiring will please communicate the time and date of their meetings 4 days previously to the Jt Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in order to avoid a clash between different functions.

### ST. ALOYSIUS' SCHOOL, BANDRA.

An inaugural meeting of sympathisers and well-wishers of the above school was held on Sunday, the 10th May 1925, at the School Hall with a view to spread more and more the Boy Scout movement in Bandra.

Mr. K. Gunjikar, City Magistrate of Bandra, presided.

It was resolved that a preliminary Committee consisting of Mr. Gunjikar, Mr. Jos. A. Dias, and 5 other members with powers to co-opt be elected with Revd. M. Baptista as Chairman, to consider the formation of a Local Association for Bandra and to frame rules and bye-laws in that connection.

### A CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

Friends and admirers of Mr. Narayanrao Nathoba Patil J. P., convened a public meeting in the hall of the General Education Institute at Dadar on the 10th May 1925 to congratulate him on his being made Justice of the Peace by Government. Sheth Dwarkadas Goardhandas, J. P., presided. A large number of friends were present. The president in his opening address gave a short life-sketch of Mr. Patil and showed how amply he deserved the honour done to him by Government. Continuing he said, Mr. Patil was an independent man and was contented with what he got from his estate. He was ever anxious to do what he could to improve the condition of his people. M. M. Khandre then addressed the meeting and praised the qualities of Mr. Patil. Mr. Patil was then garlanded by the President and the authorities of the General Education Society Dadar. The meeting then dispersed.

.....Cut this out along this line.....

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE ENTRY COUPON

| | | | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| See Directions on Picture Page. To-day. | 15 | 1st Prize | 150/- |
| | | 2nd ,, | 75/- |
| | | 3 Prizes of 25/- each. | 75/- |
| | | Total .. | 300/- |

26 of these coupons of different numbers entitle to one entry.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

#### CUSTOMS CLERK GETS 6 MONTHS R. I.

Before Mr. S. S. Rangneker, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Raymond Abraham (47), a Jew, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,446.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor appeared for the Crown while the accused was defended by Mr. D. F. Dastur, pleader.

Captain Staley, the complainant stated that he was in charge of the shipping department of Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., Engineers, where the accused was employed as a customs clerk. His duties were to prepare bills of entries and get consignments passed through the customs. On December 27th last, the complainant handed the accused a sum of Rs. 369-8-0 to pay for a consignment arriving per s.s. "Clan Alpine". The accused prepared the bills in triplicate as usual and got them signed by the complainant. The original consignment bill was left with the customs authorities the duplicate with the Port Trust and the triplicate was brought back to the office by the accused. He cleared the consignment and brought the bill of entry showing that the amount was paid in cash. A few days later the accounts department gave information to the complainant that the above amount had been debited in their pass book. The accused on being questioned explained that it was a mistake which was eventually rectified. On January 10th last he was again handed a sum of Rs. 1,077-5-0 to clear the goods arriving by s.s. "Mirzapur". In respect of this consignment also he produced a voucher showing that cash was paid. On February 4th the complainant asked the accused to produce next morning all the bills of entry for which he had paid cash. The accused absented himself on the following day and the complainant found the triplicate in respect of the two amounts missing from the office. He deputed his assistants to make enquiries to whom the accused said the bills were lying in the office but could not be traced. Further enquiries at the customs showed that the cash ledger referred to no cash having been paid. Police being informed arrested the accused on April 6.

The defence of the accused was that the complainant did not pay him any monies, that Braithwaite and Co. had an account with the customs authorities and he cleared the goods and the amount was debited to the complainants in their pass book.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300/- or in default two months' more.

### PEARL OF RS. 4,000 LOST.

A pearl valued at Rs. 4,000/- a crossed cheque and Government Currency notes for Rs. 115/- were stolen on Monday from the pedhi of Hamid bin Alli residing on the first floor of a house in Khetwadi 7th Lane. Alli is a pearl merchant and has his pedhi on the ground floor of the same building. About 12 noon on Monday he put his waist coat on a bench in his pedhi and then went and stood at the door during which time some one entered his pedhi and removed the waist coat which contained the articles mentioned above. Some ghatis living in the same building and who had to pass through the same pedhi are suspected of the theft.

### SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT LICENCE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. J. M. D'Sa, Excise Inspector, Navalker, charged Khan Bahadur Nizamuddin with possessing 41 grains of cocaine without a license.

The evidence showed that on Sunday morning the accused was arrested at Kamatipura gambling with another man. In a search 41 grains of cocaine was found from his person.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and fined him Rs. 250/- or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

### RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Baboo Govind, a private victoria driver, was charged with rash and negligent driving before Mr. S. S. Rangneker, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Upadhya for the accused.

The prosecution alleged that on the 27th April last at about 4 p.m. the accused was driving his master's carriage along Cathedral Street from the direction of Prince Anwar Kabutar Khana towards Dady Seth Agiary Street. Suddenly without any warning he knocked down Babu Khandu, a fruit seller, and both the left wheels of the victory passed over him, resulting in injuries to his ribs.

The accused pleaded guilty and compensated the injured man to the extent of Rs. 30. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 15 which recovered were ordered to be paid to Babu Khandu.

### MOTOR DRIVER CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before D. N. D. Khandalawala, Sergeant Bea charged Vithal Sadashiv Rajapulla with rash and negligent driving on the 15th ultimo.

The evidence showed that at 6-30 p.m. on the 15th ultimo the accused was seen driving a motor car at a speed of 30 to 40 miles an hour along Queen's Road towards Bandstand in a rash and negligent manner overtaking cars on the right and left.

The accused pleaded guilty and said the car belonged to the Automobile Co. which was lent for hire to some Indian princes and he was driving fast as they wanted to catch the Kathiawad express.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20/- or in default to suffer two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

### HUSBAND KILLS WIFE.

#### SEQUEL TO INABILITY TO FIND WORK.

At about 5-45 p.m. on Monday information was received at the Dadar police station that a woman was killed in a hut at Parel Tank Road. On receipt of this information the police immediately went to the spot and found Anandibai (30) wife of Gangaram Sakharam lying dead in her room. She had wounds on her head and her right cheek and temple.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Gangaram Sakharam, the husband of the deceased, who it was alleged, had inflicted the wounds, was present.

The suspect Gangaram in his statement said he went in search of some work but finding nothing, he came home in the evening. The deceased abused him for not finding work thereupon he lost his temper and assaulted her with a piece of fire wood.

The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull caused by the suspected person Gangaram by means of a piece of fire wood under such circumstances that the act of the said Gangaram was culpable ofhomicide amounting to murder.

### COOLY KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN.

Hanmanta Narsappa (25) a Hindu cooly was crossing the railway lines of B. B. and C. I. Railway at Dadar on Monday at about 8 a.m. with a load on his head when he was knocked down by a train coming from Bandra side. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

### SERVANT DIES OF HEART FAILURE.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest on Tuesday touching the death of C. D. Souza (50) a servant of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Marker who died in his room at Sleater Road under circumstances already reported in these columns. The deceased on the 27th ultimo complained of pain in the chest and was subsequently found dead. The police surgeon who made the post mortem examination was of opinion that death was due to heart failure.

The jury returned a verdict of death by heart failure.

### SUICIDE BY TAKING OPIUM.

At about 7-15 p.m. information was received at the Naupada police station from J. J. Hospital that one Ali Mirza Hussein, a Mogul aged about 20 years residing at Foras Road was admitted in the hospital unconscious. The police made enquiries and found from his brother Ali Akbar Mirza Hussein that at 7 a.m. he went out for shopping leaving the deceased in charge of his tea shop. He returned at 5 p.m. and found the deceased lying on the cot. He went to awake him and found him unconscious and vomitted some stuff which smelt like opium. He died at 8-30 p.m. in the hospital.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

### FATAL ATTEMPT TO BOARD RUNNING TRAIN.

Baloo Krishna (20) a Hindu Hamal employed at the Grant Road Railway Station jumped into the luggage van of the Gujerat Mail while the train was in motion on Monday morning when his foot slipped and he fell down between the platform and the train. His right foot and left hand were cut-off. He was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he died soon after admission.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

### TILE TURNER'S FATAL FALL.

Deosi Samat, a Hindu tile turner aged about 25 years was working on a roof of Purshotam Keshavji Chawl at Mughbhat Lane on Tuesday morning when he happened to put his foot on a corrugated iron sheet which came down by his weight and he too fell down on the ground from a height of 35 feet. At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death

## THE DERBY.

### LATEST BETTING.

LONDON, May 11.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

Six to one against Ptolemy (offered) and thirteen to two against (taken), thirteen to two against Manna (offered), seventeen to two against Conquietador (offered) and nine to one against (taken), hundred to eight against Zionist (taken and offered), hundred to seven against Cross Bow (offered) and hundred to six against (taken), eighteen to one against Rumnymede, twentyfive to one against Solario, thirtythree to one against Oojah, forty to one against Warminister (offered and taken).—Reuter.

## ENGLISH CRICKET.

### COUNTY MATCHES.

LONDON, May 11.

In a county cricket match Kent beat Somerset at Gravesend to-day by an innings and 174 runs. Kent 548 for 8 and declared (Hardinge 50, Wright 50, Woolley 215, Hubble 124, Hearne 54). Somersey 141 (Earle 57 Freeman 4 for 31, Woolley 5 for 72) and followed on 233(Johnson 81, Freeman 5 for 50).

The following are the closing scores in the country matches that begin on Saturday:—

Middlesex vs. Essex at Lords (began to-day):—Middlesex 93 (Louden 52 for 41.) Essex 65 (Tanner 5 for 13). Middlesex 35 for 3.

Surrey vs. Hampshire:—Surrey 263 (Peach 54, Fender, 76, Boyes 6 for 79) and 66 for two. Hampshire 205 and 213 (Mead 52, Tennyson 55).

Gloucestershire vs. Yorkshire:—(At Bristol began to-day):—Yorkshire 166 (Parker 421 for 49). Gloucester 20 for 4.

Warwickshire vs. Worcestershire:—Wawick 302 (Wyatt 58, Root 5 for 78). Worcester 251 (Tarbox 103 not out) and 3 for 1.

Northamptonshire vs. Derbyshire:—Northampton 208 and 71 (Morton 4 for 38, Cadman 4 for 29). Derby 157 and 62 for 7.

Nottingamshire vs. Sussex:—Nottingham 207 (Carr 104). Sussex 139 and 27 for 4.

Cambridge vs. Lancashire:—Cambridge 206 and 53 for 2, Lancashire 281 (Shelmercine 91 Meyer 5 for 89.—Reuter.

## FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

### FIRST ELIMINATING MATCH.

#### TIMES AND SWISS DRAW.

The football season in Bombay opened with a memorable draw between the Swiss Football Club and the "Times of India". Considering that the Swiss are new to the business they are to be congratulated upon their keenness but though they have a good idea of the game they as yet are not capable of putting this into practice. Traber and Scheide for the former were conspicuous for their side, the former being a tower of strength in the defence, while the former was a dangerous raider and scored the equaliser with a splendid shot. It was a pity that this forward did not get the support he should have had or perhaps the game may have ended decisively. For the "Times", H. Turner and Thompson especially were the pick of the bunch, over the former who has a good control quite well. Ewwards and Lynn played trier in the defence and Carey was a forward line.

A good [illegible] from Familias from the right was followed by a scramble in which Price found the [illegible] The Swiss were not discouraged by this and shortly before the call of time Scheide [illegible]ger got a pass and steadying himself let [illegible]s for the corner of the net, a splendid [illegible]h for which E. Turner could not be held responsible. An extra ten minutes failed to produce any more scoring.

At a largely attended public meeting of Bangalore city held on Sunday a resolution was passed [illegible]ling the great sense of sorrow at the demise of Sir P. Thygaraya Chettiar, who was a great and distinguished patriot of the masses. The country and a true friend of deep solemnity and a resolution was passed in standing.

The Controller of Currency writes:—There were no remittances to the Home Treasury during the month of April, 1925.

## MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.

### TO ACT FOR MR. C. V. MEHTA.

It was announced in these columns the other day that the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Revenue Member, Bombay Government, was shortly to proceed to England on four months' leave under the provisions of the recently enacted Leave of Absence Act. Mr. Mehta will leave Bombay on 23rd inst. Under the recent legislation, it is the Governor-in-Council who is empowered to appoint the successor to Mr. Mehta. The post has been offered to the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas who, we understand, has accepted it and the appointment will soon be gazetted. Mr. Lalubhai Samdas is now one of the elected representatives of this Presidency to the Council of State. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas is expected to take charge of the post when the Government of Bombay move down to Poona early next month.

## JODHPUR AFFAIRS.

### PROTEST AGAINST DEPORTATIONS.

A correspondent from All India Beawar Committee's Camp, Delhi wires onder date 11:—

A meeting of the Jodhpur State subjects was held to-night in Kucha Mahajan, Seth Anaraj Kochar presiding. The following resolutions were passed. Mr. Janki Prasad Begerhotta was also present. "In view of the present discontent created by the recent deportation orders of the Marwar State Council amongst the State subjects, this meeting of the Marwaris of Delhi brings it to the notice of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur that such orders against the peaceful, law abiding and loyal subjects are feared to create a gulf between the ruler and the subjects of Marwar and requests His Highness to annul the orders immediately.

"The Satha placed on record the selfless services and sacrifices of Mr. Pratap, Chandra, Vakil, Mr. Chand Mal Surana, Mr. Sivkaran Joshi and others, who have either been deported or are forced to live under the surveillance of police register No. 10 without good reasons.

"The Sabha strongly protests against the Council's recent Typewriter Act.

"The Sabha further draws His Highness' attention to the application advanced by His Highness' two thousand subjects and demands an early redress of the grievances expressed therein".

## "THE SATARA CONFERENCE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I thank you heartily for advising the Maharasntrian Swarajists not to trouble themselves with the attempt to do away with the yarn franchise.

I beg to make you aware of an inaccurate statement in your leader of the 9th of May. You say 'Resentment against the yarn franchise seems to be the burning sentiment in Maharashtra' and you further try to prove this by saying 'in the membership figures of the Congress, Maharashtra obtains only a poor record of less than 500. The majority belong to the B Class.' Will you kindly examine the figures published in 'The Chronicle" of 17th April? You will find the total of Congress members in Maharashtra to be 700, of whom self-spinners are 402 and B Class members only 298. I humbly request you to do the necessary correction and thus remove the wrong impression likely to be caused by the figures in your leader.

[We notice the correction. The figure we quoted was from "Young India" dated 26 March.—Ed. "B.C."]

Allow me to say that Maharashtra is not burning with a desire to alter the yarn franchise resolution. It is only the Swarajists who wish to do so and who are trying to pose as the representatives of public opinion in Maharashtra. Fortunately the masses in Maharashtra are far from being Swarajists. They are, decidedly for Mahatma Gandhi, whose life and principles they heartily appreciate and adore. Though they find it rather difficult to act up to his teachings as speedily as one may wish them to do, they see in them a continuation of the traditions of self-sacrifice and indomitable courage of their idol, the late lamented Lokamanya. Unfortunately for them they cannot give expression to their sentiments from the house-tops as they do not happen to have in their hands such instruments of paper propaganda as "The Kesari" and "The Maratha." However they are trying their best to show their disapproval of the questionable tactics, lately, adopted by the Swarajists, in various ways. They are daily but surely being attracted by the sound political economies of Mahatmaji and I am sure a day will soon dawn when Maharashtra will soon, as of yore, lead in the inevitable non-violent fight for India's freedom.

Had it not been for the policy of reconciliation and compromise rightly advised by Mahatmaji, the No-changers in Maharashtra would certainly have gone to Satara and offered a strong and effective opposition to the undignified attempt of the Swarajists to get the yarn franchise altered. They refrained from doing so only because they wanted to avoid the unnecessary clash with the Swarajists. They have resolved to devote as much time, money and energy as they can to the arduous task of making the yarn franchise a success. That there should be no misunderstanding as regards their motives they have issued a manifesto humbly requesting their Swarajists friends not to restart the old party squabbles and bickerings by unnecessarily raising controversy on the yarn franchise resolution, which was passed by an overwhelming majority at the Belgaum Congress.

The No-changers had a very short time at their disposal and still they could secure the signatures of about 175 Congress members to the vernacular manifesto I enclose. More are daily coming in from the different districts in Maharashtra.

I hope you will kindly publish all these facts and enlighten the public as regards the true sentiment in Maharashtra about the yarn franchise of Mahatma Gandhi.

Thanking you in anticipation, I beg to remain, Sir.—Yours, etc.,

GAJANAN N. KANITKAR.
Secretary.
Tilak Lokashikshana Sangha,
Poona, (341 Sadashio).

May 10.

## ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO.

### OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR'S SIXTH REPORT.

#### CLAIM AGAINST BRUNTON & SON.

Mr. N. H. Moos, Official Liquidator of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation), writes to us as follows:—

In September last, you were good enough to publish at my request portions of my 6th half-yearly report submitted by me to the Court as Official Liquidator of the Co., for the information of the public in general and the large number of shareholders and Creditors of the Co., in particular. I have now submitted my 7th half-yearly report to the Court and the Hon'ble the Chamber Judge has authorised me to publish for general information certain portions of it through the local papers and I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish the enclosed extract of my report to the Court in your valuable paper along with this letter.

I may further add that in spite of the publication of the six monthly reports, several shareholders continue to write to me as Liquidator, making inquiries, but I regret my inability to reply to such individual inquiries. My office will be glad to give them any further information they want if they will please attend personally.

The creditors of the Co., are also informed that till all claims made against the Co., are finally decided by the Court, it is not possible for me to declare any further dividend in respect of the claims already admitted by the Court and that when the Court directs me to declare further dividend, I will inform them individually.

LIQUIDATOR'S REPORT.

The following are extracts from Mr. Moos's report which is dated 27th April 1925:—

1. The official Liquidator of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation), begs to submit to His Lordship the Liquidator's 7th Half-yearly report and Statement of Account and the Balance sheet for the period commencing from 1st July 1924 tot 31st December 1924 duly verified by an affidavit annexed hereto.

2. From the Balance sheet annexed hereto and marked "B" it will be seen that the Assets realised and brought to the credit of the account amount to Rs. 55,047-12-9, excluding the sum of Rs. 16,078 brought over from the last account and the expenses for the period amount to Rs. 64,314-5-1 including investment of Rs. 1,000 and an advance of Rs. 45,000 paid for legal expenses, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 5,811-7-8 as shown by such Balance sheet.

3. After the judgment was delivered by this Hon'ble Court in the misfeasance summons taken out by the Liquidator against all the Directors of the Co., 3 of the Directors filed appeals in this Hon'ble Court viz, Sir Hakumchand Sarupchand, Messrs. Hiralal M. Mehta and S. A. Kajiji. The Liquidator also filed his cross objections, claiming Rs. 4,00,000 from the said Directors under legal advice and after obtaining the sanction of this Court. The Appeals and the cross objections have been heard by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyaji and their Lordships delivered Judgment, allowing the Appeals of Sir Hakumchand and Mr. Hiralal M. Mehta with costs and dismissing the appeal of Mr. S. A. Kajiji with costs and the Liquidator's cross objections against all the Appellants with costs.

4. During the period under report, the Liquidator took execution proceedings against some of the Bombay contributories of the Co., as a result of which a sum of Rs. 41,568-3-5 has been recovered by him. The Liquidator submits that these execution proceedings were necessary to recover the arrears of allotment moneys due by them as ample oportunities were given them for payment. As for the recovery of the allotment moneys due by the contributories living outside Bombay the Liquidator submitted to this Hon'ble Court two proposals received from Messrs. Premchand Girdharlal of Ahmedabad and Bhagwanlal K. Desai who at present lives at Wadhwan on certain terms and this Hon'ble Court had been pleased to authorise the Liquidator to appoint Mr. Bhagwanlal K. Desai of Ahmedabad for recovering the balance of allotment money from the contributories living in the Bombay Presidency on a commission of 5 per cent on all recoveries made through him, by an order made on the 1st day of August 1924 The Liquidator submits that this arrangement is likely to save delay and costs in recovering these arrears. The Liquidator also submits that in view of the facts that the service of notices under the Code through the Shroff's Bailiffs being likely to cause delay and expenditure, the Liquidator got two of his clerks herein appointed as Special Bailiffs, as a result of which a large number of execution notices have already been served by them and the said notices have already been disposed of by this Hon'ble Court. This arrangement is not only economical but is working very satisfactorily as the said Special Bailiffs know some of the local contributories personally and this fact avoids great delay in serving the said notices.

5. The three suits filed against the Company, resulted in two of them being dismissed, one with costs. The third suit filed by Messrs. Geo. Brunton and Son against the Company and the Company's counter-claim against them, has been amicably settled on favourable terms hereunder mentioned. A consent decree was obtained on the 16th inst. The said terms were approved and the settlement sanctioned by His Lordship the Hon'ble the Chief Justice on the 31st day of March 1925. The said suit and the Company's counter-claim has been settled as under:—

(a) That the suit be dismissed.

(b) That Geo. Brunton and Son to pay to the Liquidator Rs. 7/- lacs with interest at 6 per cent from the date of the Decree till payment by instalments as provided in the said Consent Terms within 18 Calendar months from the date of the Decree and until the payment of the whole amount is made by the said Plaintiffs, the Liquidator is to have a full charge on the properties and business agreed to be sold to the Company by the said Geo. Brunton and Son, more particularly described in Schedule (a) annexed to the Consent terms. On failure to pay anyone of the instalments on the due date, the said Geo. Brunton and Son, become liable to pay immediately the whole of the Decretal amount then remaining due and the Liquidator is at liberty to sell the said property in Bombay.

(c) The Liquidator to sell to them the s.s. "Howard" built for the Company by Geo. Brunton and Son together with all machinery ordered out by the Company for it for a sum of Rs. 25,000/-.

(d) The Liquidator to place the name of the said Geo. Brunton and Son on the list of creditors for a sum of Rs. 2,25,000/- for amount due for expenses and disbursements made by them in the construction of the said steamer s.s. "Howard" and to pay to them on the date of the Decree annas eight in the rupee as paid to the other creditors of the Company, pursuant to an Order of this Hon'ble Court and such other terms favourable to the Company.

6. Pursuant to the Consent Decree passed in the said Suit, the Liquidator has received the 1st instalment of Rs. 2,37,500/- from Geo. Brunton and Son, in cash and paid a moiety of the claim allowed to them.

7. The Liquidator submits that by his securing the above terms, the Company has been saved from a very heavy litigation which might have necessitated making a further Call out of the Uncalled Capital due by the contributories of the Company.

8. The Liquidator held Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 3,71,000/- on 31st December 1924 and the same are deposited with the Imperial Bank of India for Safe Custody and the Liquidator now prays for His Lordship's sanction to file this report together with the Accounts annexed hereto with the Prothonotary of this Hon'ble Court as required by the Rules.

## MUNICIPAL TEACHERS.

### SUFFERING FROM AILMENTS

### MEDICAL INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

A special meeting of the Bombay Schools Committee was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall, Mr. B N. Motiwala presiding.

A lengthy report on the medical examination of the Municipal teachers submitted by the Medical Inspectors was read by the chairman. It contained details in regard to the percentage of teachers suffering from different ailments including defective eyesight and tuberculosis. It was stated that there were several teachers who could not be persuaded to go on leave as full pay could not be granted to them. The residential quarters of many of the teachers were found to be in unhealthy condition and the Medical Inspectors recommended that the Schools Committee should provide residential quarters for their teachers on reasonable rents.

The reports were considered by a sub-committee of the Schools Committee and as a result of their consideration it recommended that the services of 20 teachers be dispensed with as they were reported to be unfit for further service or were superannuated and that 44 teachers who were suffering from one ailment or the other be sent to the Municipal Medical Examiner for further examination. In certain cases, where the Medical Inspectors had recommended leave on full pay, it was decided by the sub-committee that leave on half pay be granted to those teachers recommended by them and in the meanwhile the matter be referred to the auditors for opinion as to whether leave on full pay could be granted to the teachers, going on leave due to sickness and if they so recommended the question of granting leave on full pay be considered. It was also agreed to send the teachers suffering from tuberculosis to the anti-tuberculosis hospitals for further examination and to advise those who had weak sights to use spectacles.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola then asked as to when these Medical Inspectors had been appointed. He thought the serious situation to which their attention was drawn must have been in existence for many years past. He also asked, if any reports before this, were submitted by the Medical Inspectors, and if so, what action had been taken on them.

The chairman said Medical Inspectors were appointed since 1911 by a resolution of the Municipal Corporation.

Mr. Fazal:—Then this is the first report before us?

The chairman:—Yes.

Mr. Fazal:—Then, were these Inspectors sleeping all this while?

Mr. J. B. Baman Behram

It is the Schools Committee who had been sleeping all the while.

The chairman explained that all these years the practice was to send the reports of the Medical Inspectors to the Secretary and a summary of those reports was printed in the annual report of the committee. Only this year a beginning had been made to place the medical reports before the committee.

The Sub-Committee's report was approved and adopted.

## COMMANDER OF GUN-BOAT APOLOGISES.

SHANGHAI, May 11.

The Commander of the gun-boat called on the British Consul-General and apologised for firing on Britishers in the house-boat and announced his readiness to pay the hospital expenses of injured, also repairs to the houseboat.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1925.


## SATARA.

Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, President of the Satara Conference, has been democratic enough to opine that all who subscribe to the Congress creed should be welcomed as members—with one exception. The exception is Mahatma Gandhi whom he, in the language of inexpressible gratitude, has asked to retire from the Congress. For all the world save the Mahatma he has room in the Congress. This, we presume, is the long-expected Maharashtra revolt, but not all in Maharashtra will join the writ of unceremonious expulsion. Though Mr. Deshmukh will have the Congress filled with men and women who give neither money nor yarn, the Conference itself has passed a conservative resolution insisting on the custom of subscriptions. The spirit of antagonism has manifested itself in the demand that the Congress should reverse its rule of subscription from optional kind to compulsory cash. While Mr. Das' Faridpur speech was an adjustment for long-range conversations with Whitehall, Mr. Deshmukh's speech has been in the nature of a few back-hand lashings at Mahatma Gandhi. Anticipating this attitude, most of the No-changers of Maharashtra refrained from attending the Conference. It was unfortunate that they held back, but, as a letter in another column shows, they are swayed by the idea of avoiding unpleasantness and getting on with the Belgaum compromise. The protest in the Conference against the main resolution was pitched low since the majority of Belgaum loyalists were inclined to treat it as a Swarajist show. Mr. Deshmukh looked upon them with contemptuous indulgence wishing them luck "after a lapse of, say, ten or twenty thousand years". The tone of Mr. Deshmukh's speech would certainly have caused unpleasantness in any meeting moderately appreciative of Mahatma Gandhi's services; it certainly prepared us for the resolutions passed by the Conference. The yarn franchise has been in existence for four months and to the Swarajists of Maharashtra it is like a tiny disc held too close to the eye and blotting out the capacity of wide vision. If they had put up with the problem and co-operated in promoting general political work, their opposition to the franchise at the end of the year would have been more appreciated and less ineffective. The Maharashtra Swarajist's appreciation of the constructive programme and Khaddar soars in the abstract, like Lord Melbourne's estimate of religion. "No one," he said, "can have a higher respect for Christianity than myself; but when it interferes with one's private life—" He then swore.

If their present membership is examined, their assent at Belgaum would appear as an act of expediency which it is unsportsmanlike to repudiate before a trial. Mr. Kelkar in his speech was at pains to show that they took up the subject because they could not obtain an opportunity of expressing their views before the next Congress. We cannot give credit to the contention because the first resolution asks the All-India Congress Committee to look into the lull and enliven Congress-work. It is clearly an attempt to torpedo a settlement immediately as it is launched. What is done can be undone at any time, but the apology for the present disturbance is that before the Cawnpore Congress there will be no other opportunity of expressing opinion. It is not very convincing. Though the resolution is put in judicial language, those who passed it have not examined the problem in a judicial spirit; indeed there can be no judicial opinion before a fair trial. While the ink of the Belgaum settlement is not yet dry, one of the parties asks for a peremptory repeal and prejudices the experiment over its entire period. Mr. Patel says that 90 per cent. of those who agreed to the compromise had gone against their conscience; very few can be in a hurry to rely on the mobile reversal of such conscientious opinion and support. The main resolutions of the Satara Conference contain the following assumptions: (1) The present lull is due to the absence of a political programme. (2) The constructive programme is non-political. (3) To stir political life, the programme of the Swaraj party should be taken up, if necessary with modifications attractive to other parties. (4) The yarn franchise must be abolished for the increase of membership, since the yarn franchise is the alleged cause of decline. The weight of the first two propositions depends on individual opinion. Mr. Deshmukh regards one portion of the constructive programme political, namely, the end of untouchability, because the untouchables represent an unplumbed ocean of voters. His excommunicant, Mahatma Gandhi, views the reform in a different light. The third and fourth propositions weigh most with the Swarajists. We agree that "the political programme of the Swarajists should be immediately taken up by the Congress." What is the political programme of the Swarajists? It is obstruction in the legislatures, inclusive of the refusal of office, *plus* zealous support to the constructive programme. All the Swarajist manifestoes concede it. At Juhu the Swarajist leaders "gratefully accepted the suggestion made by Mahatma Gandhi" towards the fostering of the constructive programme and they declared that "the resolutions mentioned by him in support of the constructive programme of the Congress should certainly be accepted by the Swaraj Party." The ideas were finally hammered out at Belgaum. The Swarajists have been active in the legislatures and except in Bengal they have done no work in plausible compliance with their intentions—outside the Councils. The Swarajist leaders hold the powers-of-attorney of the Congress in the Councils but that is not their sole commission. And we are curious to know of details of omission when they compendiously state that "in order to give fresh impetus to political life in the country it is absolutely necessary that the political programme of Swaraj party should be immediately taken up by the Congress as its own." We want to know of the spirited programme in abeyance, albeit purely political, unlike the constructive programme. If it is agitation in the country, they can organise it without offence to non-Swarajist Congressmen who in their small way are uncomplainingly pushing forward their programme. The Swarajist in Maharashtra, however, appears transfixed with the yarn grievance, but is he really an agent of missed opportunities in outside work or a man with a genuine grievance? After the Homeric conflicts of the Council, they seem preoccupied with railing at the Yarn franchise. To mass-agitation and the stir of the electorates, Yarn franchise is no obstacle. We grant there has been a fall in the membership of the Congress; from 40,000 it has dropped to 12,000, but it was foreseen by the delegates of Belgaum, 90 per cent of whom, Mr. Patel wrongly thinks, had rabbit consciences. Part of the decline is due to the deliberate inaction of people like Mr. Deshmukh who cherish dreams of expulsion for the better play of their predilections. Membership by hundreds of thousands in the Congress would be good: incidentally it would be an aid to Swarajist candidates in the elections of 1926 since the Swarajists are the Council-wing of the Congress. If the fall in membership through the Yarn franchise is preposterously at variance with the benefits gained by the constructive programme, we shall be able to consider at the end of the year a scheme of co-ordinating the work of all parties and fixing a juster and more profitable franchise. Mahatma Gandhi still claims that the constructive programme has gained through the Yarn franchise, while it is obvious to all that there is a drop in the enrolment of members. We shall not be losers by giving more time for a fair trial if only for the simple reason that a recission should not leave any sense of grievance behind.

The idea of Mahatma Gandhi retiring to please Mr. Deshmukh is preposterous presumption. Nor do we agree that a drop in the Congress membership is the sole or even the main cause of the lull in the country. Bengal did not wilfully exaggerate the disaster of the franchise and confined the Faridpur resolutions to other things. To subordinate the constructive programme or to describe is as a source of debilitation in the country is hardly fair. If the Congress is to be tacked on to the stirring, though yet undisclosed, political programme of Swarajists, it would be just as well to foresee the Congress as a Swarajist organisation. The country is not equal to any such hazard. To make light of Mahatma Gandhi's position or to demand his retirement is as good as blotting out the No-change party of workers and claiming the Congress as a party citadel. If Mr. Deshmukh is irritated at the *charka*, let him like the Moderates allude to it as a "cottage industry" and help in its success. The Satara Conference has acted as a ready-reckoner of four months' work while the majority of those present as prosecutors and judges have done little to carry out the Belgaum settlement. According to the membership roll, the proportion in Maharashtra between A. class members and B. class members is as 5 to 3. To displace all would be quixotic, nor would it do to underrate their feelings. Above all, neither the speech of the President nor the resolutions of the Conference contain a word of self-criticism by the Swarajists on their own conduct. There is no admission of apathy on their part; in Council-intervals they just complain of the cursed spite of extraneous circumstances and pretend to set it right. The Swarajists must come forward and take up the duty of mass-education and public agitation. The Conference has gingerly praised the authors of the Convention scheme without espousing it. The Swarajist majority in the conference would not commit themselves to anything positive and they see no blemish in it. They really dislike the yarn franchise, but it is a diaphanous screen for the failures of inertia.

## A PLEA FOR PUBLICITY.

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has published a triennial report of its work which impresses one less with the extent of its activities than with the immensity of the lee-way to be made in the task of ensuring efficient publicity to the cause of Indian nationals abroad. The delay in the publication of the report, unfortunate as its cause was, is regrettable because information which appears years after the events it deals with is of little value for the politician or the intelligent members of the public. What a report should aim at is a detailed survey of the year which lies behind it that would be a guidance in facing the present problems rather than convey slight information about conditions obtaining a couple of years previously. The need for publicity is, indeed, imperative in India where the light of day cannot penetrate numerous spheres of bureaucratic activities. Government, for example, refuse to disclose the correspondence they have had with he Secretary of State or the Colonial Office on the question of Indians in Kenya or elsewhere as though it consisted of love-letters; they are averse to publishing the reports of various committees for which the tax-payer has had to foot the bill such as the report of the Fiji enquiry or of the Colonies Committee. It is essential therefore, that the public should carry on its investigations independently, collect and publish the information about the conditions and disabilities of Indians residing in the various parts of the Empire. That function of supplying of prompt, full and regular information is, we are sorry to observe, not being adequately performed by the Imperial Citizenship Association. The public has a vague impression that Indians abroad are being ill-treated but is it made to realise the specific iniquities from which Colonial Indians suffer? Has there been any endeavour, for instance, to explain to it the implications of the Colour Bar Bill or the Transvaal Further Restrictions (Asiatic) Bill? Did the Association frame a timely protest against the virtual surrender to the policy of racial segregation involved in Lord Reading's deputation of an officer to survey the Netherlands?

During the last three years the Association published a dozen bulletins on the position of Indians abroad and the report does not mention what efforts were made to reach the masses through their translation in the vernaculars. Nor has there been any organised agitation against the vigorous anti-Asiatic policy of the White Dominions. Insults are added to injuries without provoking popular demonstration or sustained protest. Impatient idealism which scoffs at meetings and resolutions as futile unites with cynical inertia in decrying the value of orthodox forms of agitation. But certain facts need to be emphasised in this connection. It is true that publicity and agitation do not go far enough unless backed by action. But it is also true that they are good as far as they go; they are useful in educating and formulating public opinion and are essential in a democratic age. What was wrong in the Moderate's method was not that he protested and harangued but that he did nothing more. Soon after the Kenya decision the special session of the Congress that met at Delhi decided that an educative propaganda regarding the position of Indians in the Colonies should be conducted; but Pandit Chaturvedi's has been a voice in the wilderness so far as the working of that resolution is concerned. It is necessary that scepticism about the utility of old methods of agitation should not become a pious pose and an excuse for lethargic passivity. In fact, however, those who control the Association are believers in those methods and their slackness is hence all the more surprising: for example, while expenses for public meetings amounted to Rs. 113 in 1922, they fell to Rs. 85 in the following years and came up last year to no more than Rs. 11.

In sharp contrast to this inaction is the formidable fact of the position of Indians which as even this scrappy report indicates is steadily growing worse. Indeed, the very name of the Association has been rendered obsolete and unreal by the colour crusade of the Whites ranging from the Kenya decision to the energetic conduct of the Hertzog Government. For imperial citizenship of India is a thin and amiable aspiration, not a fact. Take, for example, the large-scale deportation of the Indian population from South Africa carried on under the guise of repatriation to which Mr. Naidu draws attention in another column. The Indians were taken to Natal even against the desire of the Government of India and the prosperity of the sugar industry was built upon their indentured labour. For some years, however, immigration of Indians has been prohibited in violation of the principle of imperial citizenship which should ensure free migration and equal rights to the members of the Empire within its territories. Not satisfied, however with this ban, successive African Governments have been making great efforts to induce the Indians to repatriate themselves. In April 1923, Mr. Duncan, the Minister of Interior in the Smuts Government, replying to those racial maniacs who demanded compulsory and wholesale repatriation of Indians, observed that from 1914 till then 26,300 Indians had been "voluntarily" repatriated and said that there was considerable opposition on the part of Indians to return. General Smuts also speaking at the Imperial Conference of 1923 deplored the advice given by Mr. Andrews to the Indians in Africa not to go back to India. And no wonder. A large proportion, probably one-half, of the Indians are African-born, are unable to speak their mother tongue and have settled there for generations. Naturally they are unwilling to comply with the peremptory behests of the Whites to vacate the country where they have found a better livelihood than they hope for at home and which is a part of the Empire of which India is a member. On the other hand, in India there is no national Government to protect the interests of the repatriated Indians and help them by relief and finding employment; as it is, they are cheerfully ignorant of the existence of unemployment even among the indigenous population. Cl. Creswell once remarked that the Indians even if born in Africa no more belonged to Africa than Europeans in India belonged to India. Will Europeans in India, we wonder, tolerate parallel treatment and be deprived of their civic and econmic rights, not to mention their racial monopolies and unjust privileges and be packed off? South Africa no more belongs to the Whites than to Indians who wish not to dominate the country but peacefully to follow their normal avocations. The menace is daily growing more ominous and while we may leave Lord Reading to emit futile representations, let us also make South Africa feel that India is capable of resenting such humiliating and cruel persecution of our nationals abroad. Let the Imperial Citizenship Association set about leading and organising a widespread and intensive campaign against the barbarity of white Imperialism.

## S. AFRICAN REPATRIATION SCANDAL

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(By C. Naidu.)

The passage of [redacted] brings no relief to the much-oppressed Indians abroad, and their condition has been progressively growing worse. Each year adds only to the long list of their grievances and sufferings at the hands of other peoples and nationalities; but with the Government of India doing very little to stop the rot that has set place in their condition. If South Africa was not enough, British East Africa and German East Africa have begun their pin-prickings.

**Victims of Misrepresentations.**

But in all our vexations, the most painful is the repatriation of Indians wholesale from South Africa and which somehow has not attracted the attenton that it ought to. Thanks to the Government of India's indifference and the rather too soporific Mr. (now Sir) B. N. Sarma who was in charge of this portfolio, Indians have been turned out of South Africa by thousands under false statements. The Government of India have done nothing to disabuse them of the rosy conditions depicted as prevalent here and they have done no counter-propaganda to minimise the effect of such misrepresentation. This repatriation scheme is a most unfortunate invention of Sir Benjamin Robertson and the South-African Government has not been slow in taking advantage of it and they are working it out in a most intensive and vigorous manner. Upto now about 35,000 Indians have been turned out of South Africa and they are all the victims of those false statements that India is prosperous, that labour is scarce, that prices are low and that all of them could be absorbed in the country and could easily settle themselves. But as we all know, the majority of them have been stranded here and their condition is simply deplorable. There is not one amongst them who, if allowed, would not go back to South Africa. At present, there is great unemployment throughout the country, rice is selling at scarcity prices, distress is acute. Still the Government of South Africa's false allurements have been left to pass unchallenged. The Government of India's share and Sir B. N. Sarma's too—in this sin of neglicence and of eventual suffering—is very great. Have they no uneasy conscience when even a few weeks back, 400 repatriates have been dumped on India and every quarter the steamer would bring about 500 of these unfortunate people? Unless they are a party to the deception or unless they wink at the idea that Indians would all do well to come back to India, their silence is inexplicable.

**Sir B. N. Sarma's Failure.**

The first step is for the Government to tell them that conditions are not favourable in India for their settlement and that they should come to India at their own risk. It will be the sheerest humanity to do this and the Government of India should not be

(Continued on page 9.)

## Notes of the Day.

**Cow-Protection.**

At the All-India Cow-Protection Conference held recently in Bombay, Gandhiji pointed out that too often the problem of cow-protection was looked upon as though it were one of merely rescuing cows from slaughter. This emphasis was wholesome as one discovers from a perusal of the Report of the Cow Preservation League of Calcutta. The Report says that the main effort of the League was concentrated upon the task of restriction and the eventual stoppage of cattle-slaughter. We do not, of course, wish to deprecate the endeavour directed towards the prevention of the slaughter of tender calves or milch cattle of prime and young age. The figures given in the Report are, indeed, alarming. India possesses 145 million cattle of which annually ten million are slaughtered either for supply of beef to the civil population and the army, dried meat trade and trade in hides. The Report gives details about the slaughter in cantonments, military areas, municipalities and other local bodies and concludes with an outline of its own propaganda and the results achieved by it. The quality of the cattle affects the agriculturist as well as the public whose milk-supply depends upon it. There is a tabular statement in the Report showing the quantity of milk available per head per day; in the Bombay Presidency, for example, for a population of 1,60,12,342, the supply available is 37,71,95,650 seers which comes to not more than one chittak per head per day while an individual requires at least one and a quarter seers of milk per day thus showing the inadequacy of milk-supply. Similarly while a pair of cattle can adequately till only five acres of land in a season, in the Bombay Presidency because of the inadequacy of plough cattle one pair tills 44.4 acres. The hide trade as well as the export trade of dried meat is responsible in a very large measure for the slaughter which makes for this deficiency. Consequently Gandhiji wished that the hide trade were in the control of Indians; he also advised those working for the uplift of cows to attend to the problem of dairies for the ensuring of cheap and pure milk. We trust the Cow Preservation League will not rest content with anti-slaughter propaganda, useful as it is, but also extend its activities to the improvement of cattle-breed in all possible manner.

**Port Trust and Pilgrims.**

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust:—

"Sir,—Please note that at the next meeting of the Board I will move:

"That the Chairman be requested to see that the Haj pilgrims are given such facilities as make their embarkation comfortable and pleasant.

As the first boat sails on Friday I will be obliged if the Chairman in his discretion takes such measures as he thinks necessary."

The Port Trust authorities, it must be admitted, have not altogether neglected their duty of providing facilities for the pilgrims embarking on the steamers. But only those who have witnessed the heart-rending scenes that are enacted at the time of embarkation know how inadequate these facilities are. The step Mr. Tairsee has taken is opportune and we trust that, with his characteristic tenacity of purpose, he will see that, during the present Haj season, the pilgrims have a pleasanter experience at the Bombay port than their predecessors had had in the past.

## INDIA IN COMMONS.

### BIRKENHEAD-READING DISCUSSIONS.

### WINTERTON REFUSES TO GIVE INFORMATION.

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons Lord Winterton replying to Messrs. McLaren and Thurtle said he was not prepared to indicate the nature of the discussions proceeding between the representatives of the Government of India and Lord Birkenhead. He did not doubt that an occasion would arise in the course of the next few weeks for a Parliamentary statement on the Indian affairs, but he could not indicate any date. He pointed out that a debate could be arranged on the Estimates, but the initiative rested with the Leader of the Opposition.

Col. Wedgwood asked whether it was a fact that Mr. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru were coming to England and would be consulted in connection with the Muddiman report.

Lord Winterton replied that the question did not arise out of the original question. He knew nothing of the movements of Mr. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Col. Wedgwood asked whether there was any connection whatever between the visit of these people to England and the visit of Governor-General.

Lord Winterton replied. "Not so far as I am aware".

INDIA AND SINGAPORE BASE.

In the Commons replying to Mr. Morgan Jones Lord Winterton stated that the Government of India was consulted with regard to the constuction and maintenance of the Singapore Base. He was not aware if the Government of India intended to allow a discussion of the question in the Legislative Assembly and asked for notice of the question whether officials of the Government of India declined to give any information when questioned in the Assembly.

RATIO OF RUPEE TO POUND.

In the Commons replying to Sir Fredric Wise Col. W. Guinness said the question whether there were any early prospects of the rupee being linked with gold or gold standard should be addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for India. The fact that sterling was now stabilised with gold would naturally make it easier to fix the relation of the rupee to the pound (Laughter).

ARMY CANTEEN BOARD.

In the House of Commons Major Attlee declared that the rank and file of the British troops in India were dissatisfied with the service provided by the Army Canteen Board and asked with regard to the constitution of the Board and how much of last year's profit went to benefit of the troops.

Lord Winterton replied that his information was that the operations of the Board now gave general satisfaction. There was no specific representation of the rank and file on the Board. The profit for year ending 31st July was Rs. 29,317 after allowing rebates to the units at the rate 7 1/2 per cent. of the purchases.

Maj Attlee suggested that Lord Winterton should further enquire with regard to the satisfaction of the British troops with the present system and the possibility of a representation being given to the rank and file as was done in the Service Canteens in England. Lord Winterton promised to suggest to Lord Birkenhead that an enquiry should be made on these lines. He expressed the opinion that it would be rather difficult to discover the opinion of the rank and file and pointed out that it was open to them to make representations through the ordinary channels. He promised to consider making an enquiry from the Commanders of the Units.

BENGAL LABOUR GAZETTE.

Mr. Johnston suggested that the Government of Bengal should publish a monthly Labour Gazette similar to that published by the Government of Bombay. Lord Winterton replied that the matter was not one in which Lord Birkenhead would wish to interfere as it was left to the discretion of the Government of Bengal, but the suggestion would be sent to India for consideration.—Reuter.

## EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

### MAHARAO OF CUTCH'S NEW ADVENTURE.

LONDON, May 11.

The Maharao of Cutch and Sir John Lane Harrington are arranging an expedition to Africa for the purpose of big game shooting and scientific collections for the Roval Geographical Society and the Natural History Museum. The party including Lady Harrington will start from Khartum and proceed first to Mongalla and return to Sabat river, to explore Pibor and Ajuba rivers, ascend Baro river as far as possible and then attempt to motor to Kassala via Rosaires. The expedition will be equipped with a shallow draught fast motor boat, three caterpillar motor cars and a complete wireless installation. The actual journey in Central Africa will occupy about three months.—Reuter.

## STATEMENT ON IRAQ SITUATION.

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons Maj. Ormsby-Gore stated that Mr. Amery would make a statement on the Iraq situation as a result of his visit when the Estimates came up.—Reuter.

## CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS.

### ANOTHER INSTANCE OF LEAKAGE.

### CHAMBERLAIN HECKLED.

LONDON, May 11.

The publication by the "New York World" of an alleged secret memorandum which, it was asserted, Mr. Chamberlain presented to the Cabinet in February urging a new Anglo-Franco-Belgian entente, revision of the Silesian agreement and the Polish Corridor as essential conditions of British security had a sequel to-day in the House of Commons. Replying to Mr. Macdonald in this connection, Mr. Chamberlain said the memorandum appeared to be a copy of the document of which an American newspaper gave an account two months ago. It was not in the public interest to give information with regard to the memoranda prepared by the Foreign Office for his use or for confidential communication to his colleagues either here or in other Governments of the Empire. He added that the policy of the Government explained by him in the Commons on 24th March was unchanged. Mr. Macdonald asked whether the published document was inaccurate. Mr. Chamberlain deprecated calling upon Government to explain whether what purported to be a confidential document which, if it were such, must have been improperly obtained, was accurate or not; but any statement of policy of the Government which contradicted his statement of 24th March had no authority whatever.

Mr. Lansbury asked whether such leakage of confidential documents was the custom of the Foreign Office, because it was the second time within a few months, the Zinovieff letter being the first, and whether Mr. Chamberlain was satisfied as to the good faith of the men in his department. Mr. Chamberlain replied, "Yes, Undoubtedly", and added that he was sorry that any aspersion should even have been suggested against them.

Replying to Com. Kenworthy Mr. Chamberlain said this document was not circulated by the Foreign Office. He was not aware of any document circulated to the Conservative newspapers.—Reuter.

## SCALE OF SILK DUTIES.

### DETAILS NOT FINAL.

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill announced that the present scale of silk duties was not in all details absolute and final. Immediately the Budget resolutions were finally passed, he would begin discussions with the real and artificial silk trades and associations. Government merely asked the House to assent to the principle of silk tax after which all parties including Government would be free to revise the present scale. Mr. Churchill said it was impossible to tax the real silk and leave the artificial silk free which would cripple and destroy the natural silk industry. Both must be treated equally. This attempted and proposed scale—which, however, was subject to revision—or silk taxes was an essential part of the Government's policy of broadening the basis of taxation.

HORRIBLE, INDEED.

Mr. Churchill concluded by saying that he did not see why a tax on a raw material like silk should be considered monstrous when all Governments for years past had taxed sugar.

Sir Alfred Mond opposing the duties said when recently he had been to the East, he was filled with alarm on going through the bazars in Syria and elsewhere to see British textile goods being replaced by goods from Japan, Czecho-Slovakia, and Italy.

The Labour amendments in favour of postponing the operation of the silk duties from 1st July to 1st December and omitting customs duty on artificial silk were both rejected. The report stage of the Budget resolutions authorising Customs and excise duties on silk was then carried by 330 to 166 votes, thereby completing the report stage of all the Budget resolutions, after which the Finance Bill, which is founded on them, was introduced by Mr. Churchill and the first reading of it was passed.

In the House of Commons replying to Commander Bellairs with reference to the tax on artificial silk Col. W. Guinness said mercerised cotton and cotton fibre, unless converted into artificial silk, would not be taxed.—Reuter.

## CATHEDRAL OUTRAGE.

### NINE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, May 12.

Sofia.—The Court-martial of the Communists accused in connection with the Cathedral outrage has concluded Nine, including Sacristan, Zadgorski and Friedman, have been sentenced to death, two sentenced to six years and three years' imprisonment respectively and five others were sentenced in absence.—Reuter.

## FRENCH DEBT TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The State Department intimates that informal conversations have been reopened regarding the French debt.—Reuter.

## INFLUENZA IN OOTY.

MADRAS, May 12.

Influenza, is raging in Ooty. There were more than 200 attacks last week and the attacks this week are expected to be double that number. Medical relief is given in 7 centres. So far there have been no deaths. It is also prevalent in villages. —A.P.

## MOROCCO FIGHTING.

### ABDEL KRIM'S "INTRIGUES".

### ALLEGED GERMAN AID TO RIFFS.

LONDON, May 12.

Paris.—Newspapers here are preoccupied with the operations in Morocco. While suggesting that Abdel Krim has lost his Lead in consequence of his success over the Spaniards they declare that he has hoodwinked the French observers throughly and prepared his ground by intrigues with pro-French tribes. He was employed in winter in building roads, bridges and telephone lines.

Newspapers publish report from Tangier that a German submarine several times landed in the Moroccan coast war materials and disguised Germans with the Riffs.—Reuter.

### ABDEL KERIM DECLARES HOLY WAR

PARIS, May 11.

The well-informed circles declare that no combined Franco-Spanish plan of campaign in Morocco is contemplated. Abdel Kerim is reported to have declared a holy war and sent his brother to Sheshuan, in the Spanish zone, for the purpose of raising levies among the local Jebala tribesmen.—Reuter.

## VICTORY FOR RIFFS.

### PRAYERS BY INDIAN MUSLIMS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes:—

May I appeal through the Press to help in organising prayers in all mosques of India after Juma Prayers on 22nd instant for the safety and victory of our brave brothers in Riff who are fighting magnificently in defence of their homes and freedom. They deserve the good wishes and prayers of all true brave and liberty-living people. I would further suggest appeals being issued by the Presidents of the Central Khilafat Committees, Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Jamiat Tabligh and other Muslim Societies.

## LONDON--INDIA AIR ROUTE

### CONSTRUCTION OF TWO EMPIRE AEROPLANES.

LONDON, May 12.

According to a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" the construction has begun of two new empire aeroplanes with which imperial airways will carry out experiments on the London-India air route. The aeroplanes will be the largest commercial aeroplanes in the world, all steel except ends of wings and will accommodate twenty passengers. They have three engines with a total of over a thousand horse power and their top speed will be 110 and cruising speed 95 miles per hour. They will be able to fly night and day. Machines intended for use between Cairo and Karachi will connect with the big Napier D. H. express covering the European section of the journey.—Reuter.

## CROSSING UNCHARTED COUNTRY.

LONDON, May 12.

Dr. McGovern leaves Liverpool tomorrow to explore Upper Amazon. He will cross the uncharted country from Rio Uaupes to Putawayo river with the intention of reaching Peru.—Reuter.

## LORD MILNER.

LONDON, May 12.

A bulletin states that Lord Milner was not quite so well in the morning.—Reuter.

## CHINESE ADMIRAL'S APOLOGY.

LONDON, May 12.

Shanghai.—The Chinese Admiral has officially apologised to the British Consul-General for the incident in the gunboat which was ordered to leave Shanghai.—Reuter.

## COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTIONS.

### BENGAL SWARAJ PARTY TO CONTEST.

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Bengal Swarajya Party has decided to run candidates for the next election to the Council of State.—A. P.

## BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, May 12.

The Board of Trade returns for April show that the imports amounted to 110 millions sterling and exports to 61 millions sterling, being decreases of two and a half millions sterling and nine and a half millions sterling respectively compared with those of March. Totals for four months in 1925 compared with the corresponding period in 1924 show increased imports of 74½ millions sterling and increased exports of 13½ millions sterling.—Reuter.

## DEATH OF GEN. MANGIN.

LONDON, May 12.

Pris.—General Mangin is dead.—Reuter.

## TRIUMPHAL WELCOME.

### HINDENBURG ENTERS BERLIN.

### REPUBLICANS BOYCOTT.

BERLIN, May 11.

A triumphal welcome was given to General Hindenburg this afternoon on his formal entry into Berlin to assume his duties as President of the Republic. As his train from Hanover drew in at the gaily, beflowered suburban station of Reerstresse, nine aeroplanes hovering overhead dropped flowers. The President who was wearing a top hat and a frock coat, but no medals was welcomed by Chancellor Luther, the Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, and other notabilities with whom he shook hands silently.

After the presentation of a bouquet by Dr. Luther's young daughter General Hindenburg left on a five mile route to the Chancellor's palace which was lined throughout by cheering crowds, General Hindenburg acknowledged the cheers. The Nationalist organisations were very prominent, but the Republicans adhered to their earlier decision of boycott. Throughout the drive General Hindenburg exhibited the air of an old man well pleased at the cordiality of the reception. At the conclusion of the drive, the crowds dispersed quietly, the Monarchists marching off singing patriotic songs. To-night the President dines with the Chancellor and takes his oath tomorrow. —Reuter.

## PRESIDENT HINDENBURG'S AIM.

### A HAPPY FATHERLAND.

HANOVER, May 11.

President Hidenburg in a statement prior to his departure for Berlin earnestly pleaded for unity and said he would bear in mind those who were poor and distressed and would try to act as a peacemaker. His aim was a happy Fatherland. As the train started amid strains of 'Deutschland Ueber Alles'. President Hidenburg called for three cheers to Germany and the crowd enthusiastically responded.—Reuter.

## OATH OF PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

LONDON, May 12.

Cologne.—The Oath which General Hindenburg has to take on the assumption of his seven years' office as the President of the Republic runs as follows:—

"I swear that I will dedicate my powers to the welfare of the German people, to enlarge their sphere of usefulness, guard them from injury, observe the constitution and the laws of Federation, fulfil my duties conscientiously and do justice to every man."

The President's powers under the constitution are strictly defined and limited. Anyhow he will require a counter-signature of the Chancellor or any competent Federal Minister for declaration of war and conclusion of peace with foreign countries is depending on the passing of Federal law.—Reuter.

## GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

### ALLIED NOTE TO GERMANY.

LONDON, May 12.

It is understood that the Allied note to Germany with regard to the disarmament is lengthy and fixes the withdrawal from the Ruhr in August provided Germany continues to fulfil her obligations under the Dawes Scheme. It does not fix the date of the evacuation of Cologne which will entirely depend upon Germany's action with regard to disarmament.—Reuter.

## A CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

At the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice and Justice Panton an application was made on behalf of G. Allan who had been convicted by the Honorary Magistrate of Assansol of mischief and fined Rs. 100. The petitioner is the manager of the Mahua Distillery. The Mahua wash of this distillery passes through a drain to a canal. It was alleged that there was a breach in the drain and the Mahua wash flowed upon the complainant's paddy land and rendered it unfit for cultivation. The defence was that the petitioner repaired the breach as soon as he heard of it. There lordships issued a rule on the Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside.—A, P.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Hermoine Lytton have returned from Mashobra.

Mr. Thomas Emerson has been appointed to serve on the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal in place of Hon. Mr. James Donald who is granted leave for four months.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Viscountess Goschen were 'at home' on Monday noon to a large number of guests at Government House Ooty.

The Rt. Hon V. S, Shrinivasa Shastry, P.C ., arrived at Bangalore from Madras Monday night and left for Bombay the same night where he is expected to participate in the function of unveiling the statue of Mr. Montagu on the 14th instant.

# LULL IN THE COUNTRY.

## ABSENCE OF POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

## ADOPT SWARAJ PARTY PROGRAMME.

### RECOMMENDATION TO A. I. C. C.

### SATARA CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

(From our Special Representative.)

SATARA, May 12.

The Conference resumed sitting this morning at 8 o'clock, Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh presiding. Dr. Besant and Mr. Jamnadas were present.

Mr. Gupte moved a resolution appealing to the people to support and help those, who were already suffering and would suffer in future in the cause of the Country. Mr. Narayanrao Gunjal, M.L.C. seconded.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

CAUSE OF LULL IN THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Kelkar moved: "This Conference deplores the present lull in the country and is emphatically of opinion that the same is due mainly if it not entirely to the fact that the Congress has for sometime past ceased to have a political policy and programme of its own devoting itself as it has been doing exclusively to the constructive programme which is essentially non-political and also to the absence of unity among various political parties in the country. This Conference therefore recommends to the All-India Congress Committee that in order to give a fresh impetus to the political life in the country it is absolutely necessary that the political programme of the Swaraj Party should be immediately taken up by the Congress as its own with such modifications in the same as may be necessary to enable various political parties in the country to join the Congress as at the time of the Amritsar Congress and thus to present a United Front to Government in the present political struggle both inside and outside the Councils.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, Bombay seconding said he thought the present resolution was the principal resolution of Conference. It was one of the most important Conferences in the country which looked for a lead to Maharashtra in politics. The resolution supplemented the resolution passed at Akola by the Conference in 1922 demanding the preparation of the country for immediate Swaraj by a vigorous political programme.

NOT A REVOLT.

Mr. Aney of Berar though not a delegate, being requested to speak, said even if the present constructive programme were termed a political programme it was clear there was a lull in the country at present and did not succeed in its objective hence it was necessary to revise the same. He was not of the opinion that they should not discuss the question once decided by the Congress for provincial Conferences were only subordinate to the National Congress but they had full rights to recommend changes or reversion of the decision. It was not a revolt for they were fully abiding by the Congress resolutions so long as they were in force but they should never forego their rights of giving free expression to their views based on principle. They must be honest and frank and not afraid of any false charges made against them.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale moved:

(a) This Conference is of opinion that the land belongs to ryot and not to Government. (b) The Revenue on lands is land tax and not rent. (c) Present land tax is itself exhorbitant therefore it should not be increased and the system of permanent land revenue should be made applicable to this presidency at the present rate. (d) Two representatives of each district of this province should be asked to give evidence before the Land Revenue Committee appointed by the Bombay Government.

Mr. Baburao Fule (peasant) from Haveli Taluka seconded and Mr. Deshpande supported. Mr. Patel, another peasant, and three others further supported the resolution.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar further explaining the resolution said the ryots were not today the rulers and only when they became the rulers the land would belong to Government.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil moved: It is duty of every one to remove untouchability when looked at from any point of view and since it is impossible to abolish untouchability unless the economic and educational condition of the untouchables is improved this conference calls upon every Hindu to work for their amelioration. Mr. P. G. Joshi seconded the resolution to which Mr. Madhavshastri Divekar moved an amendment substituting the words "Mode of living" for "economic condition."

Mr. Karandikar moved another amendment adding the words "mode of living" to "economic condition" instead of substituting which having been accepted by the mover the original resolution was put in the amended form and carried unanimously, Mr. Divekar having withdrawn his amendment.

Mr. J. V. Potnairs moved: This conference is of opinion that all native states including Hyderabad (Deccan) should introduce a system of representative and responsible Government in their states.

The resolution was supported by Mr. Vithalrao Joshi of Sangli and Mr. Raghavendrarao of Hyderabad and when put to vote was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bhopatkar moved a proposal recommending foreign propaganda in order to win sympathy of prominent free nations in the world. Mr. Jaswantray Mehta ((Ghatkopar) and Mr. Rajwade having seconded and supported the resolution was carried unanimously.

Several resolutions were then put from the chair and carried unanimously. The first referred to the arbitrary restrictions put on Mr. Vinayak Savarkar's movement and assured support to the members of the Bombay Council and the Legislative Assembly who were exerting to get those restrictions removed; second that all those energetic and enthusiastic workers who were spreading khaddar in the province and recommended all to support khadi wherever possible. The third referred to Raigad Fort where Shivaji established Hindu Padpadshahi. As several people always go there to visit this sacred place the Colaba local board has decided to build a dharmsala for spending one-third of the cost. This conference therefore ask all admirers and followers of Shivaji to contribute their mite towards those expenses. The president announced that about Rs. 500 were contributed yesterday at the Subjects Committee meeting.

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The fourth resolution after congratulating all national educational institutions existing in the province since and even before non-co-operation requested all to help those institutions wholeheartedly. The fifth resolution expressed regret that no proper justice was given in regard to Gulbarga riots though they were of a religious nature and that the report of the enquiry held was not even published. The sixth resolution recommended all people and members of the Council to take more interest in local bodies and exert for their prosperity since Governments attitude towards them is not in keeping with the aspirations of the people. The last resolution heartily congratulated the Swarajists and their associates in Bengal and C. P. Councils upon their having successfully exposed the vicious nature and obstructed the working of the dyarchical system of Government and also congratulated the Swaraj Party upon their good work in other provinces and in the Assembly..

CLOSING SPEECH.

The President made a short closing speech on the same lines as his opening address. He congratulated tht Conference upon having carried the franchise resolution Mr. Kelkar's resolution regarding the political situation and unity in the country and Mr. Gokhale's resolution on Dr. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill.

Mr. Soman, Chairman of the Reception Committee then expressed thanks to the Presient, Dr. Besant, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Aney and Patel, Kelkar and all those who helped to make the Conference a success. The conference was then dissolved.

### MONDAY'S PROCEEDING'S,

Dr. Besant was then requested to address the Conference. She said they worshipped the motherland by singing "Bande Mataram", but she asked them what they were prepared to do in-order to worship the mother by action. She was glad the Conference supported her Bill. Since they spoke with the voice of Maharashtra behind them, she was surest their Voice would echo in the House of Commons. They would say Maharashtra was up to win freedom and they must give it. She then referred to Mr. Bradlaugh's effort to introduce a Bill in the commons regarding India. But unfortunately Mr. Bradlaugh died before he could introduce his Bill. The time was not propitious afterwards to introduce the Bill. This was the second attempt in that direction. When last time she was in England she met several British statesmen and discussed the Indian situation with them and it was suggested by them that she should place before them the united demand of India. Col. Wedgewood, a member of the Labour Cabinet promised his support if she brought in any Bill to that effect and assured her that the Labour Government failed to espouse the Bill since they were in a minority in the Commons, but he would renounce his Cabinet membership and introduce the Bill as a private measure. To-day the situation had changed. Labour

(Continued on next page).

# ANGLO-INDIAN

## GREAT MISSION OF UNITY

### MAHATMA'S OPINION.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Before Mahatma Gandhi left on his tour Dr. H. W. B. Moreno had a long interview with him on "The position Anglo-Indians should occupy in New India," which the Mahatma looked forward to, Dr. Moreno pointed out that as things stood at present the Anglo-Indians were well represented in the political arena having their representatives in the different Legislative Councils and in the Legislative Assembly. He pointed out, however, that as far as the bulk of the community was concerned there was little or no advance; in fact, most of the members were passing over the border line of penury and distress.

Mahatma Gandhi said that in any scheme which could be outlined for the welfare of India the Anglo-Indian community as a powerful minority must find a rightful place. In fact, he said, much as he deplored the spirit of animosity that existed between the Hindus and Mahomedans who in every attempt at reconciliation demanded each in its turn its pound of flesh, he imagined that if the Anglo-Indians came in willingly to join in the great scheme of unity they would prove most helpful to bring about a fusion of the two great communities. He thought the Anglo-Indians born and bred in India had a great mission to perform. Only they had first to educate themselves to be in a position of that kind. What was wanted was loving sacrifice on all sides.

GLAD AT MR. DAS'S MENTION.

Dr. Moreno stated that he was glad to note that Mr. C. R. Das had included the name of the Anglo-Indian as also of the European community in the great scheme of Swaraj when he addressed the Conference at Faridpur recently.

Mahatma Gandhi replied that not only had Mr. C. R. Das mentioned it in his Faridpur speech, but he had stated it in previous addresses as well. The Mahatma was in perfect agreement with Mr. Das in that direction. He welcomed the coming in of the Anglo-Indians and learned with sorrow of the seeking of the European to attach the Anglo-Indian as the lower fringe of his garment. Anglo-Indians were Indians and had to live and make their home in the land of India whatever came and whatever went. It was not so with the European who whenever he liked might emigrate from the land. He looked upon an Anglo-Indian as his brother. He instanced the case of Mr. C. F. Andrews who because of his European parentage had at first to fight against natural prejudices. Anglo-Indians could at once be welcomed as Indians because they were sons of the same soil.

Dr. Moreno pointed to the intense poverty of the Anglo-Indians and asked how the Mahatma felt this distress could be remedied.

"I have one answer," replied the Mahatma with a smile, "spin and wear khaddar."

Dr. Moreno pointed out the difficulty of Anglo-Indians learning to spin. He also added that it was difficult to procure Khaddar for shirts and coats and trousers.

"On the contrary," said Mahatma Gandhi, "give me the order and I shall procure you the finest khaddar for shirts and the most suitable coloured khaddar for suits. You have no idea how beautiful they will appear. As for spinning I would have every man in India to learn spinning. Apart from the moral lessons it imparts it makes a common position for the Viceroy and the peasant. When a man spins he feels he has something in common with the starving Indian peasants. It is only when we feel in common and work in common for at least half an hour a day that we can realise the real lot of the millions of India. Spin, I say to you as I say to all others."

The Mahatma agreed to give another interview to Dr Moreno on his return from his tour.—A. P.

### "SPIN AND WEAR KHADDAR."

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Before leaving on his tour, Dr. H. W. B. Moreno had a ninterview with Mahatma Gandhi on the position the Anglo-Indians should occupy in the New India which the Mahatma looked forward to. The Mahatma said that in any scheme which could be outlined for the welfare of India the Anglo-Indian community as a powerful minority must find a rightful place. He thought that the Anglo-Indians as natives of India had a great mission to perform; only they had first to educate themselves to be in a position of that kind. Mahatma Gandhi added that he looked upon the Anglo-Indian as his brother. Dr. Moreno pointed out the intense poverty of the Anglo-Indians and asked the Mahatma how the distress could be remedied. Mahatma Gandhi replied:—"Spin and wear Khaddar."—(. P.)

### MAHATMAJI EXTENDS BENGAL TOUR

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Mr. Gandhi has assured the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee that he will extend his tour and that the districts of Rajashahi, Hooghly, Jessore and Shikshamath in Faricpur may also be included in his tour.—A. P.

### "HELP ME IN CHARKHA PROPAGATION."

#### MAHATMAJI AT CHANDPUR.

CHANDPUR, May 12.

Yesterday afternoon Mahatma Gandhi attended a huge gathering and delivered a short speech urging his hearers to help him in the propagation of the Charkha and Hindu-Moslem unity.

Later he attended a ladies' meeting where more than 1,000 ladies were present and advised them to follow in the foot-steps of Sita and help him in his work.

To-day, he is observing silence and will leave for Chittagong at night. He will halt at Dhoom for a few hours and inspect Khadiprathistan.—A. P.

### ADVICE TO WORKERS.

CHANDPUR, May 11.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here to-day after completing his Vikrampur tour. Altogether he spent two days in Vikrampur, a big pargana in the district of Dacca. He attended a ladies' meeting at Taltola and advised them to take to spinning. A few workers proceeded on a special launch to meet him and he spent more than an hour in answering questions and convincing them of the need for the execution of his programme. He will spend two days in Chandpur and leave for Chittagong, Comilla and Noakhali.

About 30,000 people assembled to hear him at Taltola, but they were disappointed as he did not deliver any speech. He went round the meeting asking them to take to charkha. He was received at Narayanganj by a big crowd, but he could not land at Munshiganj, another sub-division of Dacca. Mahatma Gandhi landed at the jetty for a few minutes but could not attend a meeting as it was raining. He and party were received at Chandpur by Babu Hardayal Nag and the reception committee. He is staying as the guest of Mr. Nag.—(A. P.)

### "OBJECT OF FLIGHT IS SPORTING."

#### ITALIAN AVIATOR'S EXPERIENCE.

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Italian Aviator, Colonel De Pinedo, left Cocanada at 8 o'clock this morning and took six hours in reaching Calcutta. The seaplane made an excellent landing on the Ganges near Bally, six miles away from Calcutta. The aviator was warmly received by the Italian Consul-General and a few Italians and was conveyed to Calcutta in a police steamer. A large crowd witnessed the arrival of the seaplane.

Interviewed by the Associated Press representative, Colonel De Pinedo said that he originally started from Brindisi on April 23 and arrived in Laros the same day. He then proceeded on his journey to India via Alexandretta, Baghdad and Bushire. He took about 60 flying hours to cover a distance of about 10,000 kilometres. He considered that Bombay to Cocanada was the longest flight which was completed within eight hours. He experienced severe wind during this journey. He saw many empty rivers and at Drumguden he saw a small sheet of water. With great dexterity and a sufficient amount of risk he landed there. The Colonel made it clear that had there been sufficient stock of petrol and no strong wind he would never have landed in Drumguden which he at first thought to be an important place, where petrol would be available. But, to his misfortune, he could procure no petrol, but only a small quantity of castor oil in a small hospital, which enabled him to fly to Rajamundry. At the latter place he got some petrol with which he resumed his flight to Cocanada.

There were always rains, the Colonel continued, in the flight between Drumguden and Rajamundry. He described the flight from Bombay to Cocanada as a very bad journey. He, however, had had a very good flight to Calcutta.

Inquired about the object of his flight, the Colonel, with a smile, said: "My object of flight is sporting." He saw a very large crowd around his plane in Rajamundry and Cocanada, and felt they had never seen an aeroplane before. Several boats came near his plane and were almost destroying his plane. Laughingly pointing to his thin dress, the airman said the weather in India was very hot and he had no use for warm clothes.

NO FORCED LANDING.

The Colonel stressed that nowhere during his long flight had he had any forced landing. He landed either purposely or to fill the stock of petrol that was emptied. At Shabar he experienced some difficulty. He had to break his journey for five days owing to one of the floats having been damaged. They were no doubt exhausted in the journey and, referring to his mechanic, the Colonel said he had lost several pounds of weight.

The aviator will leave for Rangoon early in the morning to-morrow. He will halt at Akyab and expects to reach Rangoon the same day.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Italian aviator Colonel De Pinedo arrived in Calcutta at about two this afternoon.—A.P.

### ITALIAN AVIATOR.

#### ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA DELAY ED

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Colonel De Pinedo, the Italian Aviator, who was to have arrived in his seaplane this afternoon at Bally, a distance of about eight miles from Calcutta did not arrive to-day. The Aviator was delayed at Cocanada and is expected to arrive at Bally to-morrow.

A party of Italian ladies and gentlemen accompanied by the Consul General for Italy proceeded by a steam launch to Bally this afternoon to receive the Aviator. A European Sergeant of the Calcutta Port Police with some men was also waiting in front of the Bally Ferry Ghat and they have made arrangements for the Aviator to land in the middle of the river. A large number of Indian ladies and gentlemen also assembled at the Ghat and also on the pontoon of the Ferry Ghat Station. The party waited till 8 o'clock in the evening when a message received by the Consul General stating that the Aviator was delayed greatly disappointed the anxiously waiting crowd and the party returned to Calcutta after half past eight.—A.P.

### PROPAGANDA ON BEHALF OF SWARAJISTS.

#### MR. SATYAMURTI'S MISSION TO ENGLAND.

MADRAS, May 10.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M. L. C. (Swarajist) who is leaving Madras for England tomorrow (Monday) on a political mission interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press said:

I am going to England for a short period mainly for the purpose of doing propangranda work on behalf of the Swaraj Party. There is a good deal of misapprehension about the aims and aspirations of our Party in England. My object in my lectures in Great Britain and Ireland, which, by the way, have been already arranged for me by the courtesy of the Independent Labour Party, will be to explain and bring home to the British public, that we the Swarajists are the best disciplined, the most organised and the most popular political party in India to-day, and that we are fighting for Swaraj with the weapons placed in our hands by the Britishers themselves, and that we propose to carry on the fight, until our object is attained.

"Of course," continued Mr. Satyamurthi "I expect to meet leading statesmen and politicians there and discuss the situation frankly with them. But I want to categorically assure the public that I do not go there to carry on any negotiations with anybody, with a view to arrive at anybody, with a view to arrive at any settlement. My mission is mainly propagandist, and I hope during my short stay there, to convince the British public that, whatever their political or communal differences may be, the Indians are all united on the demand for Swaraj."

Mr. Satyamurthi in conclusion said: "I regret very much that consequent on my trip to England, I shall be unable to be present at the meeting of the Select Committee on the Malabar Tenancy Bill, as also at the August meeting of the Legislative Council. I sincerely apologise to my electorate and to my colleagues and considering the importance of the national work on which I am going I trust they will excuse my absence."—A. P.

### LULL IN THE COUNTRY.

(Continued from previous page.)

was out of office and the Tories were in power with a Tory majority and Labour was His Majesty's opposition. And this time was opportune to introduce a Bill of this sort. For if Labour were to introduce this Bill now while they were in Opposition they would be bound by it when they would come into office a second time. That was the practical way of doing things. The Bill was drafted by Indians and based on the principle of self-determination. She was the only person with a pale skin. But at sometimes she felt she was more Indian than some of Indian themselves. For while hile she was born free in a free land their sense of freedom was stunted by years of subjection. She was white and she was ashamed of it, but perhaps she was destined to be born in England in order to fight England with England's weapons.

Explaining the principle of the Bill Dr. Besant said that it was an effort to reestablish village republic in India as it was in the ancient days of Chandra-Gupta Morayа. She knew if she appealed to the youth of Maharastra for a supreme sacrifice, namely death for the sake of the Motherland thousands of them would spring up to die, but she demanded something still higher than that namely to live for liberty. It was easier to die for one cause sometimes than to live for it. Living for a principle involved no fear of strength or temptation of bribe or any other influence. She was sure they would do all in their power to win freedom for they were Indians first and anything else afterwards. This was the first Conference where she had tried to explain her Bill and she felt it was a good omen that that happened to be the Conference of the Maharastrians. Their forefathers struggled for the emancipation of the land and they were successful and she was sure once they made up their mind to have freedom they would have it. United India would be too strong even for that plucky little island in Europe.

Infantile mortality in India was appalling and she wanted them to act at once, for India was starving while they were inactive. Starving babies were born of starving mothers and starving fathers. "Have Shivaji's spirit of love of the country and passion of patriotism reproduced in Lokmanya Tilak who fought and died for India" concluded Dr. Besant.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar explained Dr. Besant's speech in Marathi and offered thanks on behalf of the Conference to Dr Besant and Mr. Jamnadas. The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously and the Conference adjourned till to-morrow morning.

### DR. BESANT'S BILLS.

#### BASED ON CHANDRAGUPTA'S IDEAL

(From our Special Representative.)

SATARA, May 11.

Dr. Besant who has come here to attend the Provincial Conference addressed a representative gathering at the Industrial Exhibition yesterday evening on her Commonwealth of India Bill. First of all she alluded to the Exhibition itself and Mr Dehelvi's speech in which the present miserable situation in agriculture was graphically described. She, however, maintained that in ancient India there was no trouble because no grain was exported from here while large members of people were half starved as was being done under the present rule. Referring to the Bill itself she said to understand the same they should understand Manu's laws and Chandragupta's adminstration. They started with village as unit which was autonomous and self-governing and it was on those bases that she had framed her Bill. The State was evolved out of a village which developed into a Taluk or Samti, then into a District or Zillah and then a Province or Rashtra and finally an Empire or Bharatwarsa. By this Bill every man or woman had an opportunity to serve the community according to his or her ability, since the franchise was based on education. As one qualified oneself by dint of effort and skilled oneself in one's profession one would go higher and higher in one's position as voter from a village to an Empire. By her Bill the Viceroy was placed in the same position as a constituted monarch and the whole authority and power was vested in the Legislature. The Viceroy could not veto and certify as he has been doing at present, since there would be a Cabinet who advise the Viceroy or all matters of administration, but who would be responsible to the legislature and whose existence would depend upon the confidence of the latter. Budget grants which were rejected by the Legislature could not be restored. Of course, so far as matters relating to the military, navy and air force were concerned they were for the present reserved for Parliament. They would have a small Military Commission appointed by the Legislature who would recommend expenditure in that direction and not a pie more than the amount sanctioned by that Commission will be spent. Then they had territorial electorates as against communal ones, though for the first five years they had reserved seats for the minorities.

Giving the history of the Bill Dr. Besant reminded the meeting of the 1914 Congress which had demanded a place in the British Empire equal to that of the self-governing Dominions in the reconstruction of the war. The war was concluded in 1918 and now in 1925 we were no nearer our goal. India sacrificed with all her might for the liberty of other nations, but she did not have any liberty herself still. It was, therefore, necessary that they must present a united demand to Parliament. The Bill was a temporary measure and it was based on the principle of self-determination. They have, therefore, the right to alter their constitution as they liked when they thought it was necessary. But they must not beg they must demand and they shall succeed. Nothing short of freedom was the price of India's loyalty.

### TRAIN DISASTER IN GERMANY.

#### ELEVEN KILLED, FIVE INJURED.

BERLIN, May 11.

The Basle Express dashed into a trailer of a charabang at a level-crossig at Rothmalsch, between Heidelberg and Carlsruhe, killing eleven persons and injuring five. The victims were male choristers returning home after winning prize in a local competition. The charabanc got clear, but the trailer was reduced to matchwood. The disaster was due to a signalman's omitting to close the gates.—Reuter.

### FRANCIS. J. LASCELLES.

#### VERDICT OF SUICIDE.

LONDON, May 11.

At the inquest on the Hon. Mr. Francis John Lascelles a verdict of "suicide while temporarily insane" was returned.

The Hon. Mr. William Horace Lascelles, brother of the deceased, said that the latter suffered mentally for years.

A doctor said that he attended the deceased in 1922 for mental breakdown. He was of opinion that the deceased probably feared more mental trouble and committed suicide in order to avoid it. The method of fixing a double-barrelled gun between he leaves of a expanding table shewed premeditation.—Reuter.

### A LADY SUES A SHIPPING COMPANY.

CALCUTTA May 11.

An interesting case involving liability of common carriers was disposed of to-day at the High Court before Mr. Justice Gregory. This suit was brought by Madame Dumont De La Huelva, a teacher in French against Ellerman Lines Limited to recover £140 being the value of two trunks containing the lady's wearing apparel which were lost in transit on board the "City of Hongkong" between Liverpool and Calcutta. The plaintiff stated that she was a nurse and that last year she went home with a gentleman and his wife who was very ill and died during the voyage. The plaintiff landed in London and according to agreement on the day she left London that gentleman gave her a ticket from London to Liverpool and from Liverpool to Calcutta for the "City of Hongkong", one of the City Line steamers. Two of her trunks were put in the hold which on arrival in Calcutta were missing. His Lordship granted a decree.—A.P.

### LITIGANT STABBED TO DEATH

CALCUTTA, May 12.

A diabolical murder was committed this morning at about 11 o'clock in the Alipur Criminal Court compound, the victim being a litigant. Mr. Sheonarain Koiri, who had brought a criminal case against Abdur Rahaman which was fixed for hearing today, came to court with his wife and was resting under a tree in the Court compound, when he was attacked by a man with a big knife. A fatal wound was inflicted on his neck. His wife raised an alarm and a crowd collected but none ventured to arrest the assailant with the blood-stained knife in his hand. Before he was removed to hospital, it is alleged, Sheonarain mentioned that Abdur Rahaman was his assailant. The victim died on the way to hospital.—A. P.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

#### ENROLMENT OF NEW VOTERS.

A sub-committee appointed by the Nationalist Municipal Party, to help the public in having their names enrolled as Municipal voters has passed the following resolutions:—

That big posters be printed in English Gujrati, Marathi and Urdu and fixed at prominent places all over the city.

That handbills be printed in English, Gujrati, Marathi and Urdu and freely distributed throughout the city.

That a copy of the Municipal Electoral Roll be kept at each of the Ward Congress Committees offices, and these Committees be requested to keep them open two hours in the morning two hours in the evening for free inspection by the public.

That printed forms of applications for enrolment of new voters, be supplied to the several ward Congress Committees, who should also be requested to get them freely distributed among the applicants.

That printed forms of applications be also supplied to selected associations of several trades and castes and other public bodies.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the press for information."

The different Congress Committees are being approached with a view to help the Party in carrying out this object. The necessary placards and leaflets are being printed, and when the arrangements are complete, due notification will be given in the newspapers.

### S. AFRICAN REPATRIATION. SCANDAL.

(Continued from page 6.)

lax as they had been all these years. Of course, the greatest disappointment is Sir B. N. Sarma who, though he held the portfolio for a long period, had utterly failed to grasp the mischief and suffering caused by the repatriation scheme. It is to be hoped that the new member in charge of the portfolio will do some thing to see that the poor Indians are not turned out of South Africa on false hopes. Let them come at their own risk by all means. But the Government of India's responsibility for these 35,000 Indians and for those coming hereafter is very great. Nothing seems to have been done to provide suitable employment for them make or their return "home" comfortable and happy.

It is, therefore, essential that some non-official Indian who knows two or three vernaculars is sent to South Africa either by the Government or by private philonthropic men and associations to tell the people there that they can come here at their own risk and that conditions of trade, industry and agriculture are not very bright and promising, especially in Southern-India to which, unfortunately, most of these repatriates belong.

Even though like situations are developing in East Africa and there is a possibility of somebody bringing or making indiscreet admissions in East African affairs, the urgent question is now that of South Africa. While the Class Areas Bill, Ordinances and Franchises are aimed at impoverishing the Indian well-to-do element, the repatriation scheme is aimed at driving out labourers and humble folk. Unless some strong steps are taken, we shall not be surprised if in course of time even these well-to-do merchants and traders are slowly pulled down to the scale of repatriation.

### AN EX-SEPOY WITH A REVOLVER.

#### A MASON SHOT DOWN DEAD.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Today before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Alipur an ex-sepoy Kirpal Sing, a Durwan in the employ of the National Council of Education, Tollygunj, was produced on a charge of murder. It was alleged that on Friday morning Sheik Peru, a mason of the locality was passing along the road in front of the National Council of Education where the accused was patrolling with a fully loaded double barrelled gun. Seeing the mason the accused is alleged to have said "see the markmanship of a sepoy" and forthwith drawn the triggar. The bullet hit the mason on the face and he dropped down dead. The accused was remanded.—A.P.

### AUCTION OF DR. DE MONTE'S DISPENSARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, May 11.

Yesterday there was an unusually interesting auction at Bandra, it being almost a public surprise when the Auctioneers put up their advertisement boards, as to why the premises occupied as a Dispensary by Dr. D. A. De Monte the well-known millionaire citizen of Bandra, should go to the hammer. As a matter of fact these premises did not belong to Dr. De Monte, although he has vast estates in Bandra and Salsette, but formed part of the estate belonging to the late Mr. Thomas Antonio De Monte, a wealthy scion of the De Monte family. After his death it was found that no less than a dozen heirs were entitled the equal shares, one of them being Dr. De Monte himself. The estate matter of the deceased had therefore to go to Court and pursuant to a decree passed by the High Court of Bombay the Sale of the dispensary building and other valuable properties was inevitable.

The auction was held yesterday at 4 p.m. at the Dispensary premises and here a cosmopolitan crowd of no less than 300 "Sabs" and "Shetiahs" assembled each one of them anxious to secure, what was expected to be, a First Class bargain, for the dispensary premises occupy a site the most prominent in Bandra.

The ball was set a rolling with an initial bid of Rs. 10,000 which by filips of Rs. 500 rose to Rs. 16,500. This bid came from Dr. De Monte who together with Mrs. De Monte who was by his side, seemed to be still determined to override any other bidder no matter how high a horse he proved. In view of such unflinching determination it appears the nerves of the crowd were paralysed and the dispensary premises fell to the lot of Dr. De Monte for Rs. 16,500. Here he has had a most lucrative practice for nearly half a century and from his ever green condition there seems to be every hope that he is not going to abandon his affectionate hold for at least another half a century.

### HAJ SITUATION.

#### RABEGH NOT SUITABLE PORT.

#### LITH MORE PREFERABLE.

SIMLA, May 11.

The Foreign Department publishes the following further information regarding the Haj situation received from the Resident at Aden:—Sultan Ibn Saud's Agent at Aden states that Rabegh, though in Ibn Saud's hands, is not at present ready for the reception of pilgrims. He considers that Kunfida and Lith are suitable ports and that Lith is to be preferred as being nearer to Mecca, Kunfida being no less than eight days' journey off.

The Senior Naval Officer, Red Sea, states that Coral Reefs extend along the coast from just south of Lith to beyond Kunfida and gives it as his opinion that navigation is dangerous and that pilgrim ships should not attempt it. Only one steamer, the "Halal", has so far gone to Kunfida from Aden and she has a draft of ten and a half feet only. As regards Rabegh itself, His Majesty's Consul at Jeddah reports that the Rabegh-Mecca route still lies within the potential area of hostilities and anybody using it is exposed to war risks.—(A. P.)

### HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

DELHI, May 12.

The Jamait-ul-Ulema, Delhi, informs the press that Government has allowed shipping agencies to embark intending Haj pilgrims for Rabigh Port. The steam ship "Jehangir" leaves Bombay for Rabigh on May 15, another leaves on the 22nd, yet another on the 27th and a fourth in the beginning of June. The third-class fare from Bombay to Rabigh is Rs. 125, while a return voyage costs Rs. 195. The President of the Jamait-ul-Ulema is issuing a manifesto instructing Mussulmans to organise Haj.—A. P.

### KHILAFAT PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

The following cablegrams are sent to Amir Ali and Sultan Ibne Saud respectively by President Central Khilaft Committee:

Amir Ali, Jeddah:—In Islam's name beg you discontinue warfare these sacred months Indian pilgrims visiting Hedjaz will help poor residents of Holy places. Sultan Ibne Saud c/o Abdullah Alfazal, Aden Islamic greetings to you. Hedjaz and Nejd brother. First Indian pilgrim ship "Jehangir" leaves Bombay 17th Saturday for Rabigh with 1200 pilgrims. Kindly arrange boats, temporary huts, water, food camels and other necessities. Steamer carries 3,000 tons cargo also subsequent steamers reach Rabigh Weekly. Have full faith in God for security of life and property. God will reward you. Muslims anxious visiting Medina Taiba, kindly give information about it.

### HAJ TO HEDJAZ.

#### M. SHAUKAT ALI'S STATEMENT.

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes under date May 12: I have seen information published by the Foreign Department Simla on 11th. The Resident at Aden is behind time and knows nothing. On the 7th we got in Bombay all information about Rabigh from the very gentleman who is quoted as authority. Sultan Ibni Saud's agent at Aden wired in reply to Bombay communication that shipping companies consider Kunfida Leith unsuitable. An Aden message begins: "As Rabigh has no proper facilities while in Leith and Kunfida is available everything including Sambuks, Caravans. Therefore again consider later ports suitable in every respect." But should the Company insist Rabigh there is no alternative except to communicate with Imam for possible necessary arrangements there on the receipt of your reply: messages ends. Another cable from Aden received to-day from the Agent of Ibni Saud by their Bombay branch message begins: Telegraph date pilgrims departure. Have already wired Kunfida with necessary instructions through Besse steamer at Suez. But try if Government your side would telegraph hr political Agent at Jeddah informing Imam regarding pilgrims' necessary arrangements. It will reach earlier. Dr. Kitchlew despatched the following cable to Sultan Ibni Saud through his Aden Agent. 'Islamic greetings to you Hadjaz Nadj Brothers. First Indians Pilgrims Ship Jehangir leaves Bombay 16th Saturday for Rabigh with 1,200 pilgrims. Kindly arrange temporary huts water, food, camels and all necessities. Steamer carries 3,000 tons cargo also. Subcequent steamer reach Rabigh weekly. Have full faith in God for security of life and property. God will reward you. Weekly steamer reach Rabigh regularly, Muslims anxious visiting Madina Tyebaha kindly give information about it."

He also despatched the following cable to Amir Ali: "In Islam's name beg you stop warfare these sacred months Indian Pilgrims visiting Hedjaz will help poor residents holy places.

I have no doubt that Sultan Najd will make all the arrangements for the safety of pilgrims. But we have a right also to demand from the Government that it should warn Amir Ali that no pilgrim to Holy Hedjaz will be molested. He can fight Ibn Saud after the sacred months are over. I want all Muslim Associations in India to speak out plainly and condemn the present indefensible policy of giving with one hand and taking with the other.

# A CHARKA PROCESSION.

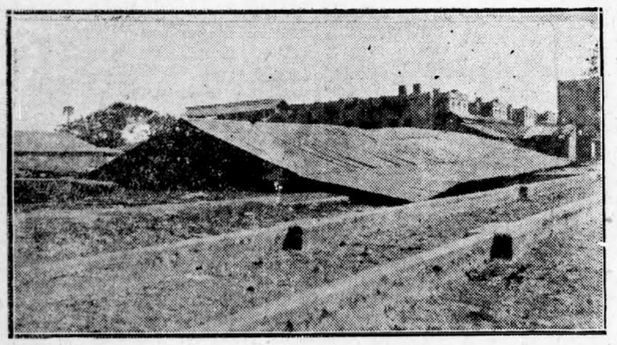
*Photo by Kashidas L.*

A procession with a girl spinning on the Charka carried in a palanquin, was held at Mangrol during Mahatma Gandhi's recent visit to the town.

# BIRTH CONTROL CONFERENCE.

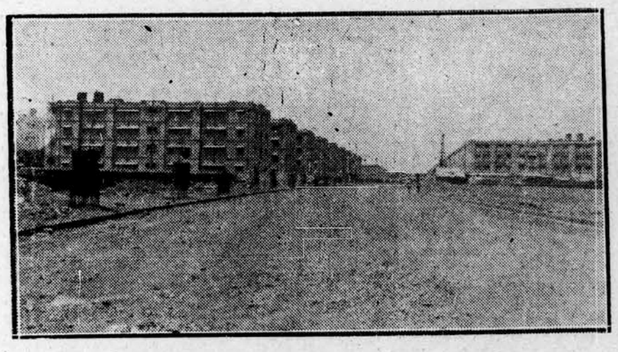
The Board of the Directors of the Sixth Annual Neo-malthusian and Birth Control Conference which was held recently in New York, at the Hotel McAlpin, are pictured above. Photo shows fourth from left to right Dr. Charles V. Drysdale of England who opened the Conference, and sixth, Mrs. Margaret Sanger, President.

# PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.



*Photos by Manasch Bros.*

THE COLLAPSED SHED.



DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS AT WORLI.

## COLLAPSE OF A SHED.

A temporary shed belonging to the Bombay Concrete and Cement Engineering Company and used by carpenters who have been engaged to construct the doors and windows required for the Bombay Development Chawls at Worli, suddenly collapsed at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 7th inst. but fortunately the workmen had gone out only a few minutes before to receive their wages and thus escaped injury. But two chowkidars who were watching the materials were caught in the accident and one of them was slightly injured and the other a little more seriously. An ambulance car was forthwith sent for and the injured men were removed to J.J. Hospital where one of them is stated to be in a precarious condition.

## A LABOUR PARTY IN JAPAN.

### TO BE MODELLED ON BRITISH LINES.

A correspondent writes in the "Daily Herald":—For several years Japan has been passing through the crucible of social unrest, the result being that leaders in the Social Labour Movements, like Mr. Kagawa Toyohiko, who is now visiting London, have gradually consolidated the various grops fighting for better conditions with a view to organising a Labour Party in Japan.

Such a Party will include, necessarily, the members of the Japan Federation of Labour and the Socialist Movement; the Japanese Fabian Society consisting of a small group of students and professors; the Peasants' Union; and it is predicted a certain number of Liberal members belonging at present to the Government and Opposition Parties.

The Labour Party of Japan will be modelled on the British Labour Party, but will function in some ways like the Social-Democratic Party of Germany.

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY

Undoubtedly, the majority of the sympathisers and leaders of the new party will consist of members of the Socialist and Labour Movements, who will be forced to support a constitutional party.

There would seem to be a handicap from the point of view of franchise, for only men who pay a yearly, direct national tax of at least three yen are entitled to vote. And as the majority of the Socialists and workers own very little property, they are disfranchised, and consequently have no resource except the strike, which has hitherto been their weapon.

Most of their leaders, however, will be able to meet the property qualifications, which will put them in a position to champion the cause of Labour in the Diet, but it is difficult to know how much support from the Labour elements they will receive.

For I am told by most of the Socialist and Labour leaders that evolution from a constitutional point of view is unnecessary to social movements in Japan; moreover they understand the hypocrisy of constitutionalism, and wish to create their own methods or organising a new society for the workers.

THE LEFT WING.

Those opposed to constitutional methods including a certain number of Japanese Communists and Syndicalists will make up with Left Wing of the future Labour Party.

The Moderate Socialists, the Japanese Fabians, who are studying the Socialism of Mr. Sidney Webb and Mr. Bernard Shaw's prefaces, and some of the trade unionists will compose the Right Wing of the Party.

Among the leaders of the Moderate group, which, for convenience, I have called the Right Wing, are Mr. Suzuki Bunji, the founder and President of the Japan Federation of Labour, and Mr. Kagawa Toyohico, the Kobe sicial worker, who helped to organise the workers and peasants of his district.

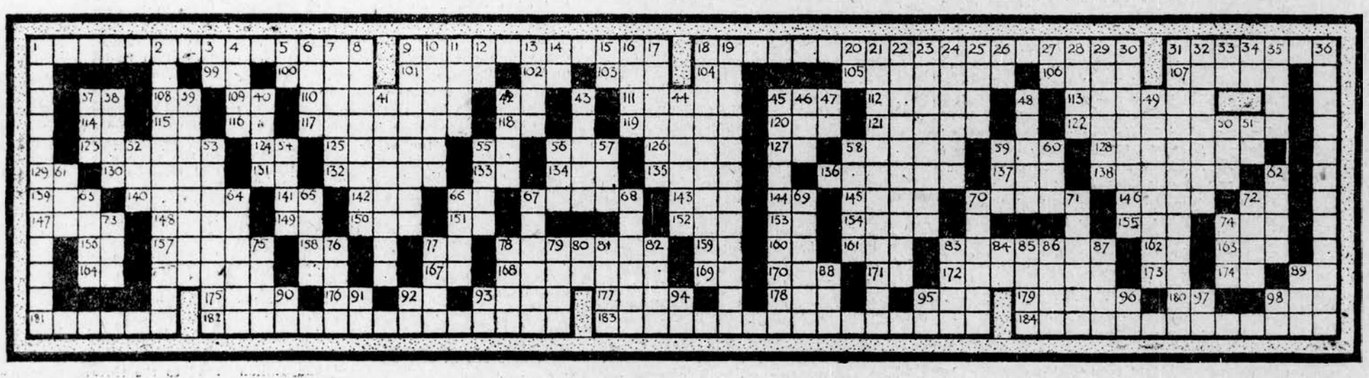
The Left Wing will find leadership in such men as Mr. Yamakawa, the former Communist, and Mr. Sakai, the foremost expounder of Marxism in Japan.

# "CHRONICLE" CROSS---WORD COMPETITION. "SWARAJ"

Rs. 300/-

TO

WIN



1st prize Rs. 150

2nd prize Rs. 75

3 prizes of Rs. 25 each 75

Total .. 300

## CLUES

("ab."=abbreviated. "mxd."=mixed. "sym."=symbol. "revd."=reversed. "coll."=colloquial. "init."=initials. "lat."=Latin.)

### DIRECTIONS.

In each white space has to be given ngle letter. These letters read across from ft to right, must make up the words in ated in the horizontal clues. The letters, d downwards, must make up words sug- ted by the vertical clues. A black square ows where a word begins or ends. Dotted ace is to be taken as black. For example o. 1 word will have 14 letters as a hori- ntal word and 12 letters as a vertical word o. 3 is a vertical word of 2 letters mean- g "Expression of hesitancy" and so on.

Cash prizes worth Rs. 300 divided as follows:

1st prize .....Rs. 150
2nd prize .....Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs. 25 each Rs. 75

Total ..... Rs. 300

e offered for correct solutions of our cross- rd puzzles to be opened on the day following e close of entries. If no correct solutions e received the nearest will receive the izes in order.

Only entries made on the diagram blished above accompanied with 28 upons of different numbers will be con- dered. There is no limit of entries. Each rson may submit as many as he chooses but, course, accompanied with the full com- ement of coupons.

ENTRIES CLOSE 30TH JUNE 1925.

*The Editor's decision is always final and olly binding.*

*To avoid delay and misplacement all communications must be marked in front of per thus:—*

"CROSS-WORD PUZZLE"

### HORIZONTALS:

1. What every Swarajists wants soon.
9. Fortresses.
15. Apparatuses combining the polariscope with the spectroscope (omit letter "i.")
21. A rare metal found in certain yttrium minerals.
27. For example (Lat. init.)
32. A degree (init.)
35. Propose (coll.)
36. Ecclesiastical degree (init.)
56. That which goes in the horse's mouth.
58. Stone or earthenware vessel.
59. Summit.
66. Same as 118.
67. Distinguished.
70. Brings forth Young.
72. Branch of artillery (init.)
74. Drink made from juniper berries.
77. Auxiliary verb.
78. Plant's sharp point.
83. Deportment.
89. Fall (Scotch.)
92. War Office (init.)
93. Seagirt land.
95. Everyone.
98. A track left by a wheel.
99. Same as 33 vertical.
100. A medicinal plant.
101. An equal.
102. A kind of engineer (init.)
103. Moisture.
104. Interjection.
105. Point of moon's orbit at which it is nearest the earth.
106. Buddhist tumulus for preservation of ancient relics.
107. To stretch out for (revd.)
108. What Mahatma Gandhi is (ab.)
109. Same as 108.
110. Imaginary, fanciful.
111. Woman mentioned in the book of "Ruth."
112. (Medicinally) chilliness with contraction of the skin. Stiffening of the body.
113. A knob or ball.
114. Same as 33 vertical.
115. Tellurium (sym.)
116. Interjection calling attention.
117. A permit.
118. Auxiliary verb.
119. Track.
120. Term applied to the high notes in music
121. Fire (Lat.)
122. Feet made up of three long syllables and one short.
123. Frightens. Gives notice of danger.
124. Junior military rank (ab.)
125. Part of "Carte-blanche."
126. River in Central Italy, flowing past Florence.
127. Same as 55 horisontal.
128. Vitrified substances chiefly applied to the surface of metals. Used for decorating.
129. Crow's call (curtailed.)
130. Break out.
131. Preposition.
132. Having lived a longer time.
133. Diphthong.
134. Consumed.
135. Gay plumaged birds.

### HORIZONTALS (*continued*):

136. First six letters of "Phonograph" (mxd)
137. Single in number.
138. A continent.
139. A short poem.
140. Stage player.
141. One of H. M.'s services (init.)
142. Name of well-known soap for washing woollens, etc.
143. Gladstone's (or Naoraji's) nickname (init. mxd.)
144. Same as 33 vertical.
145. Last four vowels (mxd.)
146. Bulk.
147. Labyrinth.
148. To weary.
149. Nay.
150. Last three letters of man's daily article of clothing.
151. Of, (French.)
152. First three letters of a famous forest in Essex.
153. Same as 3 vertical.
154. Symbol of the Christian religion (third letter omitted).
155. Brought (ab.)
156. Opposite to left (ab.)
157. Famous billiard player.
158. Medico (ab.)
159. Royal title (init.)
160. A man's name (ab.)
161. Was seated.
162. First two letters of Moses's brother's name.
163. Metal as it comes from the mine.
164. A kind of electrical current (init.)
167. A preposition.
168. Brings forward by way of proof
169. Silicon. (sym.)
170. Take one's seat.
171. Caesium (sym.)
172. A virulent poison.
173. Name of annual motor races in the Isle of Man (init.)
174. Same as 151.
175. A small bird like a robin (revd.)
176. God willing (Lat. init.)
177. An image.
178. A New Zealand parrot that kills sheep.
179. Boy's name (curtailed.)
180. Second and third letters of a musical instrument to be found in practically all well-to-do homes
181. Prophetesses. Certain women mentioned in ancient mythology.
182. Ornaments extravagantly formed, containing animals, plants, etc., not really existing.
183. Adverb appertaining to the system which explains mythology as growing out of real history.
184. Oyster culture.

### VERTICALS:

1. Failings.
2. Impediments.
3. Expression of hesitancy.
4. Headstrong.
5. A degree (init.)
6. Twelfth month of Jewish civil year and sixth of the ecclesiastical.
7. A warning.
8. One of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico.
9. A lengthy preacher.
10. The stoker of a glass-works furnace.
11. Girl's name.
12. Alternative.
13. Chick peas.
14. Pronoun.
15. Limited (ab.)
16. Indentation.
17. Meaning the same as 1 horizontal.
18. Pupae of insects which undergo only semimetamorphosis.
19. To reason calmly and wisely.
20. Dominican ecclesiastical title (init.)
21. Around the thorax.
22. Followers of Origen.
23. Wooden.
24. Ready to go.
25. End of "wanderers."
26. Selenium (sym.)
27. A well-known non-alcoholic drink made from capsicums.
28. Bishop of Rome.
29. Epic poem.
30. Half numb.
31. Appertaining to an appliance for shewing temperatures automatically by the expansion of substances.
32. Obscuration of heavenly body by the interposition of another (last three letters mxd.)
33. Academy degree (init.)
34. Auxiliary verb.
35. The rainbow.
36. Position of a governing mother.
37. Period of time.
38. Strong wind.
39. Alluring.
40. To raise one end.
41. Lasts for a very long time (Shakespearean word)
42. Commanded.
43. Stale, uninteresting.
44. Term applied to oars generally.
45. Famous pianist.

### VERTICALS (*continued*):

46. Obsolete.
47. Pint (ab.)
48. Town in Italy, in province of Novara.
49. Where the Ark rested (two words, first one ab.)
50. End of "mantle."
51. End of "Danes."
52. Academy degree (init.)
53. Raging.
54. Rent (as cloth.)
55. Lady.
56. Body of lawyers.
57. Beverage.
58. Spectacles (coll).
59. One of the extremities of the foot.
60. Instrument for writing.
61. Girl's name.
62. Sound in mind.
63. Biblical name.
64. One who takes away by force.
65. A knot.
66. Eastern port of call.
67. Bands round the waist.
68. The stinking badger of Java.
69. Bodies of armed men.
70. Annually.
71. A short run at full speed.
72. To bribe.
73. And the rest, (Lat. ab.)
74. Jehovah.
75. A cruel Caesar.
76. Bolshevists. (coll.)
77. A favour granted.
78. A license.
79. Certain dates in the ancient Roman calendar.
80. Copper (sym.)
81. A title (init.)
82. Stocking (revd.)
83. Public walk.
84. The poles (init.)
85. Same as 75.
86. Seaport at mouth of Maritza river, Turkey.
87. Mark left by a wound.
88. Native-bred pony.
89. Short fine hair of certain animals (as the hare.)
90. Weight (ab.)
91. Which see (Lat. init. revd.)
92. Pronoun.
93. Auxiliary verb.
94. French article (masculine).
95. Aluminium (sym.)
96. Same as 94.
97. Gold (sym.)
98. Entheasm (mxd.)

# NOTICE.

## CROSS-WORD PUZZLE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

If two correct solutions are received, the second prize will be added to the first and divided between the two. If more than two and less than six are received the three prizes will be divided among the five.

If over five correct solutions are received, then the total amount, that is, Rs. 300, will be divided into 6 parts and given to 6 winners of a raffle which will be held in this office at an appointed time which will be notified.

# BAWLA MURDER CASE.

## WAS PHANSE'S STATEMENT VOLUNTARY?

## INDORE MAGISTRATE CROSS-EXAMINED.

At the Special Criminal Sessions yesteday at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump continued hearing of what is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—

(1) Shafi Ahmad Nabi Ahmad (26 years), Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde (23 years), Mankari, Indore.

(3) Bahadurshaw Mahomedshaw (20 years), motor driver, Indore.

(4) Akbar Shaha Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.

(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28 years), Captain, Air Forces, Indore.

(6) Mumtaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed (25 years), Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.

(8) Karamat Khan Nizam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

### THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were as under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos. 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz in order that she might be forced or knowing that she was likely to be forced to illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum;

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz that she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did commit the murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did aid and abet each other;

(9) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did aid and abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India Mumtaz and at the time the murder was committed in prosecution of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt. Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. M. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Velinker for accused Nos. 2 to 8 Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. G. M. Gupte appeared for accused No. 9

The following gentlemen made up the special jury: Messrs. R. P. Jiwanji, D. R. D. Sethna, D. B. Karani, R. D. Morarji, A. Ezra, A. S. Tyabji, G. S. Nicholl, G. P. Pocock, P. B. Billimoria and D. N. Mirza. Mr Ruttonsey D. Morarji was foreman of the jury.

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Inspector Roy Bishop Smith, C.I.D., said he had investigated the case. He had left for Indore on January 19, to arrest accused No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, who were arrested by the State Police on the 20th. They were placed before the City Magistrate by the Inspector-General of Police. They were first medically examined by the doctors and their places were searched as well as their persons. Witness was present when the places of Nos. 2 and 5 were searched. Three cartridges were found in the house of No. 5 in a tin case and a *panchanama* was made. After returning to Bombay he again went to Indore on the 23rd. An identification parade was held and the people who were taken from Bombay identified the accused. He remained in Indore for six days. Witness took Dhondu mali with him to Indore and he pointed out to witness two places where he was taken there; one of them was Kala Kothi in Imli Bazar and another was Phanse's buildings Topekhana. Witness again went to Indore on February 8 with the object of arresting Phanse. Witness went to the A. G. G. and then to the Prime Minister who directed him to the I. G. of Police.

### ARREST OF PHANSE.

Phanse was arrested on 8th February by the State Police and his place was searched. The witness tendered a document which was taken from the safe of Phanse. The document was in reference to a sum of Rs. 16,000 borrowed by Phanse from Narayanrao Bolia against promissory notes of 35,000 mortgaged with the latter. It was dated October 14. The accused No. 9 was placed before the District Magistrate, preliminary to being brought down to Bombay. The accused with Thakur Ramsingh and another remained in the Magistrate's Chamber. The witness came to Bombay for a letter from the Chief Presidency Magistrate to A. G. G. and Phanse was subsequently brought down to Bombay. Mr. M. R. Jayakar appeared for No. 9. before the Chief Presidency Magistrate asking for bail.

In reply to Mr. Velinker witness said I. G. of Police was the investigating officer in Indore and Inspector Jeffries was doing so in Bombay. There were also Inspectors Ferns, Lyons and Sub-Inspector Bhatkal. Witness was also investigating the case in Bombay. Mr. Jeffries had continued to be the investigating officer in charge of the case in Bombay. When the house of No. 5 was searched he was present there. Although he did not take part in the search, witness kept an eye on it. It was not a fact that the *panchas* were downstairs when the upper floor was being searched. No. 5 was clean shaven when he was arrested and he grew a beard afterwards.

In reply to Mr. Jinnah witness said he requested the Indore Darbar to send accused Phanse to Bombay, and Phanse surrendered himself to the Commissioner of Police. A couple of hours after witness' arrival in Indore, Phanse was arrested by the Indore officials.

### INDORE CITY MAGISTRATE.

Mangilal Gangashanker Sharma, City Magistrate of Indore, said in reply to the Advocate-General that on the 23rd January he was present at the identification parade held in the Central Jail at Indore. The *panchanamas* shown to him were drawn in his presence and were endorsed by him. The *panchnama* stated that the persons from Bombay identified Dighe, Ponde, Bahadur Shah and Akbar Shah. Lt. Batley identified Ponde and Dighe. Lt. Saegert Ponde and Dhondu mali Bahadur Shah and Akbar Shah. Nos. 2 to 8 were then placed before the witness for the purpose of extraditing them, and the statement of Inspector Smith was taken down. The accused made explanations and they were noted down by the witness and read out to them subsequently. There was no police officer present at the time. The statements of Smith and the accused were taken for the purpose of submitting them to the Legal Remembrancer at Indore.

To Mr. Velinker witness said he could not say whether No. 5 was the only person who had no moustache at the identification parade. He did not think that No. 5 had shaved a day or two previously. Nos. 2 and 8 had chain fetters, as was the custom in Indore Jail in case of persons charged with heinous offences, such as dacoity, murder, etc. Lt. Batley first walked alongside the persons who were made to sit, and then asked them to remove their head-dresses and blankets. After that was done Lt. Batley picked up persons after taking another round. Batley was then made to sit in the shade of a tree in the jail. Lt. Saegert who was all along staying outside came in. Probably, he also expressed a desire similar to Batley's and identified the accused when the head-dresses were removed. It was a fact that the prisoners were made to stand up. Lt. Stevens was then brought in and he failed to identify any one. The other witnesses were then brought in one after another, but they did not want the prisoners to stand up. Except the three military officers and Ahmed the cleaner none of the witnesses made the prisoners stand up for the purpose of identification.

In reply to Mr. Jinnah witness said in the process of extradition witness would not take down any statements if the thought they were not voluntary, but it was not necessary for him to enquire, under the extradition rules whether the statements were voluntary or not.

In reply to Mr. Velinkar witness said the clothes worn by Nos. 2 to 8 were cleaner than those of the rest of the prisoners at the identification parade.

### PHANSE'S STATEMENT.

Joharilal Mithal officiating District Magistrate of Indore, said No. 9 was placed before him about 8th or 9th of February in the course of extradition proceedings. After the statement of Smith was recorded Phanse was asked whether he had any explanation to give; Phanse was told that he was not bound to make any statement but Phanse made one. The statement was recorded in the chamber of witness in the presence of the accused and his pleader, Mr. Ram Singh, and as far as he could remember there was no police official present then.

To Mr. Jinnah witness said the Police must have been outside his chamber when the statement was recorded. He would not have recorded the statement if he thought it was not voluntary and if he had discovered that it was not voluntary in the midst of taking down the statement, he would have warned Phanse. The City Superintendent of Police was in witness' chamber for some time during Phanse's statement. Witness had quite realised the fact that in his statement Phanse had introduced conversations.

### MR. JINNAH ASKED TO SPEAK UP.

At this stage Mr. Jinnah read out the statement about which there was discussion and the Judge asked Mr. Jinnah to speak up as he could not hear him.

Mr. Justice Crump said Mr. Jinnah seemed to be carrying on conversation in a subterranean voice and he could not hear a word of his question.

Mr. Jinnah said he had got to ask his questions and he did not care how long it took, as it was a serious matter.

The Judge said if he could not speak clearly his question had to be repeated again.

Mr. Jinnah said he did not like to be told by the Judge that he was taking up time unnecessarily.

The Judge said he could not catch what Mr. Jinnah said, and, therefore he had to ask him to speak out a little more clearly and audibly.

Mr. Jinnah said he was sorry if he had not spoken loud enough.

Mr. Jinnah asked witness: Phanse told you in his statement "He (Commissioner of Police) asked me: Are you Sardar Phanse." I said: Yes. He said that he would ask me something and enjoined me to tell the truth and that if I did not tell the truth the consequences will be hard to me." I ask you this question with reference to this part of his statement. Did it or did it nor convey to you that the accused was influenced by this threat, namely, that if he did not tell the truth the consequences would be very hard to him?

Witness said it was a conversation Phanse had with the Commissioner of Police. He thought it was a mere repetition of what had been told by the Commissioner or what he had told him.

To the judge witness said he understood, Phanse was merely repeating the conversation with the Commissioner of Police.

### "A THREAT."

To Mr. Jinnah witness said it was true that a threat was conveyed to the accused that if he did not disclose the names he would be treated as a murderer. He still went on recording the statement of the accused without giving him any warning.

In reply to the Advocate-General witness said when he said "without giving him any warning" he meant that no separate warning was given to the accused when the threat was made.

In reply to the Judge witness said that the statement was read over to Phanse after it was completed and the accused had said it was correct; witness thought it was a voluntary statement.

### BAWLA'S MOTOR CLEANER.

Ahmed Mahomed, motor cleaner in the employ of Bawla, said, in reply to the Advocate-General that he knew No. 3, whom he had first seen at Bawla's residence at Chounatty. He used to visit Mahomed Shaffi, Bawla's driver, whose friend he was. Witness had some conversation with No. 3 who had told them that he was from Bhopal and was in search of service as a motor car driver. Witness saw him five or six times in the evening when Bawla had been out for a drive. Witness saw No. 3 one morning on the Malabar Hill driving a red Maxwell car, when witness was in his master's car driving towards Kemp and Company. Another time when No. 3 met witness he told him that he was in the service of a Parsi. Witness went to Lonavla with his master in January last and there he met No. 3 who asked witness where Mahomed Shafi was. Mahomed Shafi took No. 3 to his room in Bawla's bungalow. Witness accompanied his master back to Bombay from Lonavla in the car. On the 12th of January when Bawla was murdered, he had returned from the Corporation meeting and had then gone for a drive with Mumtaz. Near Wilson College they picked up Mathew and then drove to Malabar Hill. When they had reached the Hanging Gardens a red Maxwell car overtook them and the mudguards of the two cars collided with each other. Bawla called out "Bachao" and both cars stopped. Two men jumped out of the red car, boarded Bawla's car and fired at Bawla. Mahomed Shafi asked witness to run for the Police. Witness ran towards Kemp and Company and finding no police there returned to the car. He saw No. 1 bound by his legs. Bawla standing leaning over his car and Mumtaz near him also standing. After that they two with Mathew got into Bawla's car and Mahomed Shafi drove the car to the hospital. On the way witness got down at Bawla's house to inform his mother about it.

### RED MAXWELL CAR.

The red Maxwell car which had collided with Bawla's car was the same which he had seen No. 3 driving before. Witness identified No. 3 at Indore.

To Mr. Sen Gupta witness said there was no light inside Bawla's car at the time of the collision. Accused No. 3 was put on the floor of the car near the driver.

To Mr. Velinker witness said he was paid Rs. 15 a month with his food and was engaged only two months before Bawla's death. The car was a six cylinder Stude-baker purchased only four months' ago. It was a month and a half that witness first saw No. 3. when he used to sit on the benches at Chowpatty. Mumtaz was always with Bawla in the evenings when he drove out and Mathew used to go with him sometime. Bawla who had one pistol did not carry it with him—on the day of the murder. Witness saw Bawla practising with the pistol at Lonavla. He saw No. 3 thrice at Lonavla in the course of six or seven days.

### CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, Ahmed Mahomed said Bawla's car was going towards Kemp and Company on the day in question at about 20 miles per hour. The street lamps were lit that night. He had noticed the red Maxwell at the time it bumped into Bawla's car, on the right side. Witness was seated to the left of the driver; the hood was up and there were no side curtains. After the collision the lights of both cars went off. He did not hear any shouting before the collision and he did not hear any abuses or threats. By the light of Bawla's car he saw the other was red. The driver of his car get out after the collision and shouted out. Two men then got down from the other and shot witness' master. The men were on the right and on the ground. Mahomed Shaffi asked witness to go and fetch the Police and the former was not assaulted. Witness saw Mahomed bleeding from his hand when witness had returned, and he was standing near Bawla. Bawla himself was standing leaning against the car of the officers, near the door. The lights of the military officer's car were also off and it was all dark and there were no lamps. Mumtaz was standing on Bawla's left. There were no spectators on the road; only the Police Inspector was standing near Shaffi Ahmed. He had not seen the kukri (shown him in the Court); but he had seen the pistol when the first shot was fired. He was questioned by the Police at the Police Station near the Parsi Statue. At Gamdevi Station at 3 a.m. witness' statement was recorded that night. The statement was read out to the witness. On another occasion his statement was taken at the C. I. D.—it was the next day. The second statement was a true statement. The first one was true to some extent. He was not detained by the Police. The "true statement" was made by him on the second day after the murder.

He did not make a second statement to the C. I. D. although he made a statement about Bahadurshah of Indore seven or eight days after the date of Bawla's murder That was the first time he mentioned the name of Bahadurshah. He mentioned about the Red Maxwell to the C. I. D. officer the next day; he thought it was at the C. I. D. office.

The fact is that you made the first statement at the Gamdevi Police Station on the first day—Yes.

The next statement was at the C. I. D. office five days after.—May be.

Then you made another statement to the C. I. D. three days after?—Yes.

And finally four days after the third statement, you made a fourth statement? —I may have.

Then tell me which statement is the true jabab which you told me about?—I don't exactly remember what I told at the Gamdevi chowki, but the statement I made at the C. I. D. office was a true one.

The curtains of the red Maxwell were not fixed.

At this stage the further examination of the witness was postponed.

### AN INDORE POLICE WITNESS.

Sardar Mahomed Khan Mahidullakhan said in reply to the Advocate-General he was the City Superintendent of Police, Indore and was present at the search of the house of accused No. 6. It was on 20th January 1925. The railway ticket was found in a box of Mumtaz Mahomed at the search. The ticket was dated January 13 from Dadar to Ahmedabad. Witness was present when the *Panchanama* was made and he had signed it. The *panchanama* said that a second class railway ticket was found in the accused's house. He also searched the house of No. 8 and a *panchanama* was made and he found G. C. notes of the value Rs. 1445.

To Mr. Velinker witness said the pay of No. 8 was Rs. 50 per month.

The *takht* in which the ticket was found was on the verandah of the house, and outside was a compound, which was common to the adjoining house. The State Police, as well as the Residency Police, were present at the time of the search. The witness could not say whether the Police were searched at the time the search of the house was made. Kurbanalli, Sub-Inspector, State Police, opened the *takht* from which the ticket was taken out. The house of No. 6 was searched twice; first on the January 20, and at the second search witness was present.

Reexamined by the Advocate-General witness said No. 8 did not make a claim for the notes.

### PHANSE'S BAIL APPLICATION.

M. C. Chitre, clerk to the Chief Presidency Magistrate produced a bail application with the *vakalatnama* and the signature of No 9 on it.

Asked by the Court as to the object of putting in the bail application, the Advocate-General said it was for the purpose of showing that when the application was made Phanse had not retracted the statement.

Mr. Jinnah said the accused No. 9 was not responsible for what his pleader's had done.

The Advocate-General said the accused was then in the Court.

Mr. Jinnah objected to the bail application going in at all although he had no objection to the *vakalatnama* going in.

The Court said it was an unusual procedure to adopt.

Mr. Jinnah said the question now was whether the statement was admissible or not and if it was admitted then the question of retraction would come in.

The Advocate-General said he was entitled to use it under Section 18 of the Evidence Act.

The Court upheld the objection of Mr. Jinnah.

### DADAR STATION CLERK.

Ranchodji N. Desai, clerk, Dadar Station, (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) said the ticket was issued on 13th January 1925. Two second class tickets were issud on the early morning on that date. The train started at 7-30 a.m.

To Mr. Velinker witness said they required four or five hours every day and that was why they had started a fresh book on the 14th January.

The Court then adjourned till 11-30 a.m to-day.

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## RECEIVER FOR TARAKESHWAR ESTATE.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Mr. P. C. De, Sessions Judge of Hooghly, has passed orders in favour of the appointment of a receiver for the whole of the Tarakeshwar Estate till the suit against the Mohunt is finally disposed of.—(A. P.)

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## WEMBLY EXHIBITION.

LONDON, May 11.

There were fortythree thousand visitors at Wembley on Monday, an experiment is being made with the charge of half a crown on Tuesdays at the request of the exhibitors with the object of restricting crowds and facilitating serious business.—Reuter.

## INDIAN MEDICAL MEN.

### DIFFICULTIES THEY HAVE TO FACE IN EUROPE.

The following letter from Mr. K. M. Hiramandani, member All India Medical Licentiates' Association, Dublin, appears in the "Irish Independent":—

Sir,—Of the many difficulties that confront Indian medical licentiates in Europe the chief are the recognition of their courses taken out in India. Some recognition is accorded by some of the licensing bodies in Europe, but there are many difficulties in the way. For instance, they have to pass the preliminary examination in various subjects after which the courses and lectures attended by them here would only be recognised.

Though a preliminary examination has to be taken in India before admission to any of the Government medical colleges and schools in India, it is not recognised by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. The A.I.M.L. Association has from time to time pressed the Government to extend and improve the courses so as to be more acceptable in the G.M.C., of the United Kingdom, but without any effect yet. This is a great difficulty which is in the way of most of the licentiates who do not possess the preliminary qualification recognised by that council or by the various licensing bodies.

It would very much better if modified preliminary examination or a special examination in England were enforced, rather than examination in mathematics and allied subjects. Thuogh some of the licentiates possess even B. A. degrees, yet there is a large number who do not possess the requisite qualification for registration here.

Above all, there are so many of them who only come to this country after having sufficient resources, which means private practice or State service for many long years. To study all the subjects of preliminary examination is really very "hard luck". Besides obtaining British registrable qualification they are not admissable for the diplomas of D.T.M, D.P,M, D.O.M.S, and D.M.R.E. For the last mentioned (D.M.R.E.) the University of Cambridge had admitted the licentiates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, but whether it continues to do I am not quite sure. Unless a person obtains British or Irish registrable qualification he is not allowed to sit for the examinations of these diplomas.

The next difficulty is that the examinations in anatomy and physiology taken out in India are not recognised. These are conducted by the Government Medical Boards, whose members are both Europeans and Indians possessing highest European qualifications. It seems hardly creditable when recognition is not accorded to the examinations conducted by men of such repute, and it is only proper that full recognition should be given to such examinations.

But even after obtaining the British registrable qualifications. Indian-Licentiate qualifications are not entered in the British Medical Register as additional qualifications.

Furthermore, the cost of living in Europe is very much higher than in India. And what does a medical licentiate get in India in State service? About 60 Rs., or £4 a month. It is only lately that this increase in pay has been made. It used to be 30 Rs. a month, or two pounds a month. What does the medical education in Europe cost besides the passage money? It could be more easily imagined than described. Besides the other difficulties of climate food, etc.

The medical licentiates of India form the largest number among the profession who rendered such splendid service during the war. It is high time that their question of higher study in Europe be considered, and that the G. M. Council and the various licensing bodies would give them the necessary facilities, so that after a certain period of study they should be allowed for the final examination. Such an action would be greatly appreciated, and will make the members of the Indian Medical Association feel ever grateful.

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## SLIGHT IMPROVEMET.

A bulletin says there was slight improvement in Lord Milner's condition in the morning which was maintained throughout the day.—Reuter.

## INDIA'S FISCAL PROBLEMS

### "SOUND FINANCIAL POLICY NEEDED."

The "Financial Times" writes as follows:—Students of Indian affairs know that among the numerous matters that are agitating those responsible for the government of India finance and taxation take an important place. The Commission recently set up under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Todhunter has a lengthy task in considering the whole taxation system of the country and the financial relations between the Provincial and Central Governments.

The current issue of "The Westminster Bank Review" deals with the subject in an article on Financial Reform in India in the course of which it states that to win the general sympathy of the country the Commission will have to listen to evidence from many extreme points of view. Probably its most useful task will be in the education of public opinion, which, in fiscal matters, is at present exceedingly backward, and if it can make one or two tentative steps towards reform, that will be as much as we ought to expect, for any radical and general change for immediate application is unlikely to emerge.

In India (the "Review" adds) there is a rigid adherence to many bad types of indirect taxation, and the principles of taxation as expounded by democratic writers in this country are rejected outright as having no applicability in Indian conditions.

### THE EXEMPTION LIMIT.

The whole question of the exemption limit for a direct income-tax is also bound up with the system of indirect taxation. In the income-tax of 1862 and 1886 the exemption limit was 500 rupees; this was raised to 1,000 in 1903 and 2,000 in 1919. It will be seen that relatively to the extraordinarily low subsistence level in existence, this exemption limit is very high. It should be borne in mind that the most optimistic estimates of the income per head of the population is about 116 rupees. It has been stated that if the agricultural incomes which now escape taxation altogether were taxed in the same way as industrial and commercial incomes, the revenue would obtain a further 16 to 20 crores of rupees.

But by far the most important question is the determination of the character and incidence of the land revenue. This is by no means an identical problem for the whole of India. In the Punjab, there is frequently a kind of assessment of the whole "parish" on the basis of rents, leaving the inhabitants to share the burden in their own way, but further south the tendency is to mix up taxation and tenancy. If the rent paid to the Government is really in character a part of the true economic rent, it can hardly be described as having the incidence of a tax, and yet it is very difficult to convince the payer, where the recipient is the Government, that any demand of this character is not in the nature of a tax. The imposition of a tax in addition to the rent is one that, however, well it may be supported on abstract principle, will be found to be most difficult of popular acceptance.

### COLLECTION OF TAXES.

In conclusion, the "Review" adds that, so far as local taxation is concerned, India seems to be grovelling hopelessly in the backward ideas of an undeveloped country. The Government have apparently given up any attempt at control and most of the services are in a parlous state, with an inefficient collection of taxes. They have yet to learn that an administrative staff must be independent of electorates and politics.

As the beginnings of public education and incipient reform, the finding of the Commission will be awaited by all well-wishers of the Indian Government with great interest, and it is not too much to say that the future success of British participation is bound up with the extent to which popular prejudice can now be overcome in the establishment of sound fiscal principles.

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## ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF WIDOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, May 12.

A Hindu widow of Bombay named Manoharbai, daughter of one Lalchand and aged 16 was decoyed from Bombay to Karachi and thence to a village in the interior of Sindh and there, it is alleged, sold by two Muslims, Haji Samo and Ali Baksh to a Mussalman for Rs. 750 who then married her. The girl it is alleged, had been silenced by threats of murder. She was determined to commit suicide if no help came. She succeeded in communicating with some Hindus who rescued her. A prosecution has now been filed against the alleged guilty parties.


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## "PROPOSED REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In paragraphs 6 and 7 of his report Mr. Hood observes, "As a whole the rainfall is ample for all the crops grown and usually regular and well distributed. The taluka is essentially a rice-producing country and is both fertile and highly cultivated. About 70 per cent. of the rice area grows sweet rice and is very carefully cultivated. . . . The salt rice cultivation is extremely good and careful. . . ."

I may give here a few extracts from some of my letters in "The Times of India" to show how far the rainfall has been regular and well distributed and what the results of the good and careful cultivation have been during the past several years. The statements contained in the extracts were not only not contradicted, but at times received confirmation in the weekly crop and season reports in the Bombay Government Gazette. I wrote:—

(1) "A few months ago, I described in your columns how the last defective monsoon had affected the rice crops in the coast villages of the Konkan districts. . . In the Alibag Taluka the Mamlatdar and his assistants made a careful inspection of the crops in some of the villages, while they were standing, and satisfied themselves that the outturn in several cases would be almost *nil*. The poor soils that yielded so little last year are the same that always suffer in bad years." (Times of India, May 17, 1905.)

(2) "The majority of the crops in the coast villages were only recently transplanted, and some of them have hardly taken root yet. I could also observe that a small area was likely to remain fallow for want of seedlings. . . . Seedlings two months old and from two to two and a half feet high were shown to me last week. These seedlings had each a joint about three inches above the root, and from this joint small roots had shot up. It was explained to me that a seedling of this kind will take root near the joint and will have no branches, so that it will remain single and weak to the end and put forth an ear containing only a few grains. Then again the *Khar* (salt rice) fields have suffered not little." (T. of I. August, 1910.)

(3) "Last year the tardiness of rain at the commencement and the heavy downpour that we had in the last week of September at a time when the plants had just put forth ears of corn, did considerable damage to the standing crops. . . Besides this, the excessive rain in September washed away the embankments of some of the rice fields and caused the crops in them to be buried underneath thick layers of sand and pebbles brought down from the hills by the stream-current of water. This year it began to rain in the first week of June, and the agriculturists commenced to sow seeds under favourable conditions, but they had hardly finished these operations, when it began to rain in torrents on the night of the 10th of June and continued to do so for the next three or four days. From fifteen to twenty inches of rain fell during this short space of time. The seeds that had germinated could not thrive, and those that had to germinate could not do so if they remained under water. . . . The seedlings were very sparse in the fields from which the water could not be completely drained off. On this occasion too portions of some of the field embankments were carried away by the rain water and seedlings buried underneath the earth. After the heavy fall there was scarcely any rain for about three weeks, the mere drizzling here and there being of little practical use. As almost all the fields were dry, no transplantation operations could be commenced except in a very few places where water was available from tanks and brooklets. . . . On the 7th of July and the two following days the rain gave what may be called its second instalment of a few inches, and transplantation was vigorously undertaken, but the weather again cleared up and several of the rice lands in the coast villages are again as dry as ever. The transplanted crops are in the majority of cases simply withering for want of sufficient moisture. . . In some of the villages of the Alibag Taluka, I am in a position to say that at least a third, if not more, of the area of land in which rice is grown, still remains uncultivated, while more than one half of the crops in the cultivated area are withering and unlikely to yield even an eight annas crop even if there should be good rain later on. . . . During the last fifteen years there have been very few good seasons in the Konkan districts. The chief complaint is about the unfair distribution of rain water on which the rice crops invariably depend. From 80 to 125 inches of rain are usually received in the Konkan. The rice crops do not require more than 30 or 35 inches, but what is wanted is a fair distribution. It is no use having heavy downpours lasting only for two or three days, but received at long intervals, unless the water which all flows into the sea is collected in reservoirs. . ." (T. of I. August 3, 1911.)

(4) "The output of the rice crop in the coast lands is from one anna to eight annas, while in more inland parts, where the lands could retain moisture, it is from eight to sixteen annas. The average output of the coast talukas would appear to be about eight annas, while that of the more inland talukas about ten annas. . . Crops transplanted late even in the best lands have suffered to the extent of about four annas. The work of transplantation was done this year in the last three weeks of July and the first three of August. The loss on account of late transplantation varies from four to eight annas in the different talukas. A little over one-sixteenth of the cultivable area remained fallow. Absence of rain in the last week of June, the first week of July, the last week of September, and the first two weeks of October, as well as the diminished quantity of rain water received during the season have been the chief causes of the diminished output. . Owing to the defective rainfall there will be some scarcity of water in the hot weather, and the water of some wells in the coast villages may become brackish and salt." (T. of I., December 30. 1911.)

(5) "A very small area has remained fallow in parts of the Alibag Taluka owing to scantiness of seedlings, which were destroyed by excessive rain, which has also caused some of the transplanted crops in some low superior lands, from which water is not easily drained off to suffer to some extent. At present there is enough moisture in most of the fields for the crops, but a long break in the rains is likely to do damage, and if the monsoon is now at an end as it appears to be from the present clear weather, the crops in raised lands and in some salt lands will yield very little. Besides this, a copious downpour just now is much needed to wash off the little insects which are now feeding on the blades of some of the rice plants, and which in a short time may go into the interior of the plants and destroy the more tender ear there if the rains should hold off much longer. An insect pest of this kind is a great calamity. I have seen whole fields totally destroyed by these insects." (T. of I. September 17, 1912.)

(6) "Of late years the erratic nature of the monsoons has been causing no small anxiety to the agriculturists. . . The landholders and the cultivators, who have to depend entirely on the produce of their fields, have been passing their days under difficult circumtances owing to the diminished field produce. High prices have in no way helped them to tide over the difficulties. I know some small landholders in the Alibag Taluka who had to run into debt during the last few years in order to have enough for mere existence." (T. of I. September 28. 1912.)

I have not yet done with the giving of the extracts. I shall try to finish it in my next letter, and then collate and give out the result of the experiences of several landholders and agriculturists which I am still continuing to receive. Some of the extracts I am giving have to be necessarily lengthy. The letters from which they are being taken were expressly written to draw the attention of the authorities to various facts necessary to be considered in revising the assessment a second time, but as they do not appear to have been taken into account by the Settlement Officer, perhaps owing to their being spread over several letters written some years ago, I have now to request the attention of higher authorities to them through the medium of your columns.—Yours, etc.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Avas-Kolaba, May 4.

## COMMONWEALTH BILL.

### INDIA UNDER AN INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

The most striking feature of the present Constitution is the vast power wielded by the Secretary of State for India. Seated six thousands of miles away, he has complete authority over the administration and the revenues of India. He is a member of the British Cabinet, responsible to Parliament alone for the manner in which he exercises his powers of superintendence, direction and control over the affairs of India. All these powers are swept away by the Commonwealth of India Bill. The Secretary of State is barely mentioned, except for the purpose of transferring his authority to India. A self-governing India will take all decisions herself without reference to the Secretary of State. She will perform, through her Cabinet responsible to a fully elected Legislature, the functions now vested in him. Beyond acting as a channel of communication between India and His Majesty's Government in matters which concern Imperial affairs, he will cease to figure in the government of the Commonwealth of India. The centre of political gravity will be shifted from London to Delhi.

In India, the Governor-General will be replaced by the Viceroy who will act on all occasions—subject only to the condition that he shall enjoy the prerogatives of the Crown which belong to him in virtue of his office—with the advice of the Indian Cabinet. The elected Parliament will be the supreme authority, for a Cabinet which dares to advise the Viceroy in a manner contrary to the wishes of the Legislature is liable to prompt dismissal. The Governor-General at present combines in himself the dual role of Prime Minister and autocrat. He may act on occasions independently of his Executive Council, over ride the decisions of the Legislature, issue Ordinances on his own responsibility curtailing the liberties of the subject, and govern by Certification and Veto. He will have none of these powsrs, which distinguish him from a constitutional ruler. In a Free India, he will cease to preside at meetings of the Cabinet. His functions will pass on to the Prime Minister, who will become the real head of the Government, so long as his party is in power. But the Legislature will have the final voice in administration, with power to turn out of office an unsatisfactory or recalcitrant Ministry. No money may be spent without the consent of the Legislature, no tax imposed except with its approval. No part of the Budget will be non-votable, except, for a temporary period, a sum for the Defence Forces of the Commonwealth, to be decided by a Commission appointed by the Viceroy in consultation with the Cabinet. But the Commission will also report every five years on the progress of Indianisation of the Defence Forces, with a view to enable India to undertake the full responsibility for Defence as quickly as possible And even during the interval, no money from Indian revenues shall be spent on those branches of the Army which exclude Indians from commissioned rank. In the Provinces, the same principles will apply as in the Central Government, the only distinction being that whereas in the Legislature of the latter, there will be two Houses, the Legislative Assembly and the Senate, each Province will be provided with a Uni-Cameral Legislature with freedom to add a Second Chamber, if it so decides.

It is the aim of the Commonwealth of India Bill to make India self-contained and autonomous in the three great spheres of activity, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The Government of India, as now conducted through a foreign agency, is anti-Indian in outlook and policy. It will be substituted by an administration indigenous in character and inspired by a zeal for India's welfare and prosperity.—(National Convention Samiti Leaflet).


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## HINDENBURG'S EASTER MESSAGE

(Translated from German.)

The "Koelnische Zeitung" of 15th April 1925 publishes the following declaration to the German people by Marshall von Hindenburg, the day after he was elected President of the German Reich.

TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

Germans of every class and status, who have a feeling for the Fatherland have elected me to the highest office in the Reich. I accept their call after serious consideration, with fidelity to the Fatherland.

My life lies clear before the whole world. I believe I have done my duty even in hard and difficult times When this duty now prompts me to work as President of the Reich taking my stand on the Constitution (of the Reich) without being influenced either by any party, or personality, or factors of social or professional importance, I ought not to fail in doing it.

As a soldier I have always kept in view the nation *as a whole* not the *parties*. They are necessary to a State governed under a parliamentary system, but the Head of the State must stand higher than them, and must work for the interest of every German, without being influenced by them.

Never have I lost my faith in the German people and in the help of God. But I am no longer young, to be able to believe in any sudden change of events.

NO WAR.

No domestic revolution can free our shackled nation, suffering unfortunately from interval discord. It needs work for it of a quiet, continuous, peaceful type, it wants above all the cleansing from the body politic of all those who have made a profession of politics. Without purity of public life, and without order, no State can flourish. It is the very special duty of the Reich President to hold aloft the sanctity of the State. Just as the first Reich-President never denied the fact that he owed his position, as the Guardian of the Constitution, to his having come out of working class, Social Democratic Germany, nobody should suppose that I would be capable of hiding the fact that I have my own political convictions.

Just like Dr. Jarres, whom I highly respect, I too consider that the decisive factor with us is not the *form* of the State but the *spirit* which informs it. I offer my hand to every German who thinks *nationally*, and is keen on keeping up the dignity of the German name in the land and outside, and who wishes to work for religious and social peace. To him I beseech "Do thou also help me in the task of resussitating our Fatherland."

(Sd.) v. HINDENBURG.

## FASTING CURE.

To The "Editor of The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is earnestly to be hoped that our City Fathers will accede to the request contained in Item No. 14 May Agenda asking them for welfare of suffering humanity to forward to the medical staff of King Edward Memorial Hospital opened under the auspices of the Corporation a medical work on the Fasting Cure which has been sent to them free.

This learned treatise (published by C. W. Daniel, Ld., Grahams House, Tudor Street, London, E. C. 4 price 5 shillings net) is from the pen of Major Reginald F. E. Austin, D. A. M. C. (Rtd.) M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P. (Eng.) a duly qualified registered medical practitioner who was formerly medical officer commanding British Station Hospitals at Calcutta and Rangoon now practising as a physician in the West End of London.

Major Austin's book which is entitled "Direct Paths to Health" (not "Secret paths to health as erroneously printed on the Corporation Agenda) contains, among other things an account of wonderful cures of various diseases effected through simple natural means such as Fasting, etc., and without serum or vaccine injections; and will especially aid in abolishing the horrible idea that sick people want "feeding up."

Another medical work entitled "adenoids and enlarged tonsils curable without operations by Lt. Col. John Kynaston, R. A. M. C. (Rtd.) St. Catherine Press, Stamford Street, London, S. E. 1, price 2 shillings net) is also forwarded to the Corporation for the same purpose in the hope that the medical officers of the Memorial Hospital will give the treatment Dr. Kynaston has found so successful a full trial before resorting to operative treatment which as Dr. Kynaston says in London "Truth" entails great cruelty on children.—Yours, etc.,

X.


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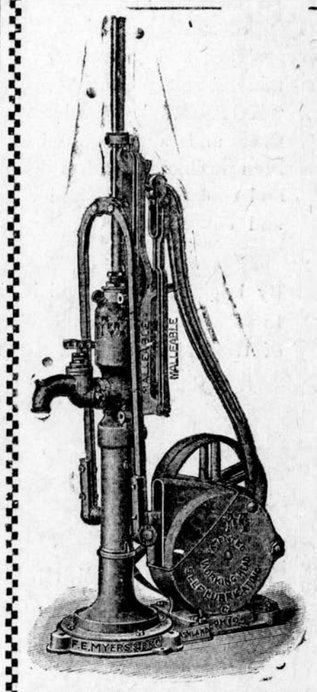


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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLABRELVI, (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.